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PARSON LATANÉ

1672-1732

By

LUCY TEMPLE LATANÉ

The Michie Company, Printers
Charlottesville, Va.

1936

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Lewis Latane'

George Washington
Chamberlain, Jr., 1870, New York, N.Y.
1870

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Henry Allen Latané (VII) —m— Felicité Bibb

Dorothy Latané (VII) —m— Thomas Joseph Russell

Betsy Latané (VII) —m— Charles Virginius Turner

FOREWORD

In the following sketch I have attempted to reconstruct the early history of our family from the existing records. These records are fragmentary and there are many gaps where conjecture must take the place of knowledge. At the present time there is an awakening of interest in local history and documents long hidden are coming to light. Of especial importance are the colonial records stored away in England that are now being published to the world. It is quite possible that further facts may be discovered and that another generation may fill in some of the blank spaces left in this sketch. Its preparation has been to me a source of interest and pleasure.

L. T. L.

Baltimore, Maryland

March, 1936

PARSON LATANÉ

THE FRENCH FAMILY

EARLY in the spring of 1701 there arrived in York River the ship *Nassau*, with a company of Huguenot refugees. At their head was Lewis (Louis) Latané, known to his descendants as Parson Latané or, more familiarly, as "The Old Parson." With him begins the story of the Latané family in America.

Of the family in France we have enough information to show that the Latanés were people of position, and leaders among the Huguenots. The earliest mention of the name is an entry in the list of students attending the University of Geneva in 1605. My brother, John H. Latané, stumbled upon this in the summer of 1924 and obtained a photostat copy of the record. It reads:

Petrus Lataneus Neracensis die XXII Novem. 1605

As the names down the page are written in entirely different styles it is probable that this is the autograph of the student. Neracensis without doubt refers to Nérac as his home. Nérac was one of the centers of the reformed faith; a beautiful description of the town is given in Sedgwick's life of Henry of Navarre.¹ Thither Beza had gone to instruct Jeanne d'Albret in the doctrines of Calvin, and there Henry of Navarre had passed much of his childhood and long periods of time in later

life. On the modern map of France Nérac is given as a town of five thousand inhabitants about midway between Bordeaux and Toulouse. All indications point to Petrus Lataneus as the grandfather of Lewis Latané and this Geneva entry is given as a footnote where Lewis Latané is mentioned by Charles W. Baird.² More about this Peter Latané will be given further on.

Several books upon the Huguenots tell of a pastor named Latané who asked permission to leave France after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes and of the very interesting answer that was made to those who forwarded his application, but unfortunately there is confusion as to the Christian name of this Latané. It is sometimes given as Isaac, again as Peter, but the most circumstantial account names Henri as the "man of ability". This story has special interest since Louis Latané's father bore the name of Henri and the dates point to his having been the pastor described. I quote the account as given by Charles Tylor.³

The Edict of Revocation enacted that whilst the flocks were close penned the shepherds were to be driven away. The banishment of the ministers was no new measure, however; a considerable number had already been sent away or had fled. Now, all who remained, perhaps seven or eight hundred, were cast forth to find an asylum in Switzerland, Germany, Denmark, Holland and England. By the terms of the edict fourteen days were allowed them to depart in, but in many cases even this grace was denied. The pastors of Charenton were required to quit the kingdom in forty-eight hours; and Jean Claude, who had in 1678 so ably measured weapons with Bossuet, within twenty-four hours. They could not cross the frontier without passports, which were often vexatiously withheld. . . . Before leaving the country they were obliged to sign a certificate, declaring that they carried with them nothing belonging to the consistories. The certificate tendered by

Henri Latané being pronounced irregular in this respect, he was immured in the Château Trompette at Bordeaux, a castle which enjoyed an evil distinction amongst the many chambers of horror and living tombs bequeathed to France by the Middle Ages. By the time a clear certificate was prepared the day of grace had expired. In vain his son and himself memorialized the court against the flagrant injustice of his detention; the Marquis de Boufflers, intendant of the province, declared that seeing he was a man of ability and highly esteemed by his flock, it would be of more service to the king to let him lie in prison than to send him abroad.

The words of de Boufflers, as quoted by R. L. Maury in a letter to Bishop James A. Latané, are that as "M. de Latané est un homme fort considéré, et de beaucoup d'esprit, il vaut mieux le laisser en prison que de permettre son expatriation." Of the fate of this Huguenot pastor we know nothing further. The inference is that he remained in prison the rest of his life.

Others of the name are mentioned in works upon Huguenot history. There is a Daniel Latané who took refuge in England, an Isaac de Latané, pastor of a church in l'Agénais-Guyenne, who escaped to Holland, and a Peter Latané who was a well known physician and botanist in Holland. Family tradition also has brought down these names as relatives of Lewis Latané and I have recently been fortunate in obtaining definite information about the two last named.

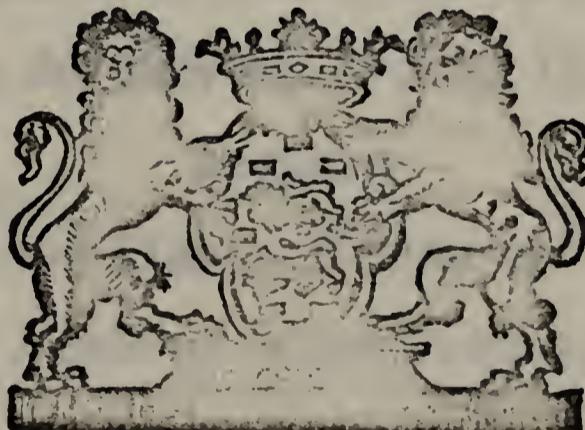
In 1924 John H. Latané discovered in the Bodleian Library a volume of Latin funeral orations, one of which dealt with the physician Peter Latané. Peter Latané was Professor of Medicine and Botany in the Academy of the Frisians, a famous seat of learning from 1585 to 1811 in the town of Franeker in northern Holland. By correspondence with the authorities at Oxford I found

ALB. WILH. MELCHIORIS
ORATIO
FUNEBRIS
IN OBITUM

Celeberrimi atque Excellentissimi VIRI
PETRI LATANE,
Medicinae Doctoris, &, dum vixit, ejus-
dem ac Botanices in Illustri Frisiorum A-
cademia Professoris Ordinarii, nec non
Sereniss. ac Celsiss. Araus. ac Nass. PRIN-
CIPIS Archiatri Extraordinarii.

POST CELEBRATAS SOLENNITER EXEQUIAS
IN TEMPLO ACADEMICO

Ex Auctoritate Amplissimi Senatus Academici
PUBLICE DICTA
Die xxvi. Julij A. cIcIccxxvi.



FRANCISQUE,
Excudit HENRICUS HALMA, Illustr. Frisicæ Ord. atque
Eorundem Academæ Typograph. Ordin. MDCCXXVI.

FUNERAL ORATION
BY ALBERT WILLIAM MELCHIOR
on the death of
the very eminent and distinguished man
PETER LATANÉ

Doctor of Medicine and, while he lived, Professor in Ordinary of Medicine and Botany in the illustrious Academy of the Frisians; also Chief Physician in Extraordinary to Her Royal Highness, Princess of Orange and Nassau.

Publicly spoken
after a Solemn Funeral Service
in the Academy Church
by order of the illustrious Senate of the Academy
on the 26th day of July, 1726

Franeker

Printed by Henry Halma, Printer in Ordinary to the
Academy of the Frisians

that the oration consisted of two parts: the oration proper by Albert William Melchior, Professor of Theology and Ecclesiastical History, and a "Programma" in which Ruardus Andala, Prorector of the Academy, announces the death of his colleague and invites the friends of the deceased to the funeral services and to the hearing of the oration. I was informed that the Programma, comprising seven of the eighty pages, contained all essential information concerning family and ancestry and, with the kind cooperation of the Bodleian staff, I recently obtained a photostat copy of it together with the title page of the oration.

This sketch of Peter Latané and of his father and grandfather is of so much interest that I make no apology for giving a translation in full, together with a facsimile of the title-page.

PROGRAMMA

RUARDUS ANDALA, PRORECTOR OF THE ILLUSTRIOS ACADEMY OF
THE FRISIANS EXTENDS GREETINGS:

Just when the short vacation customary at this season had begun at the Academy, a very lamentable and bitter misfortune shattered the holiday peace and so overwhelmed this entire abode of the Muses that it was plunged deep in sadness and grief and yielded utterly to tears and anguish. For death befell (O the pity of it!), death befell a very eminent man, our dearly beloved colleague, a true ornament and distinction to this school, the late Peter Latané, a very eminent, experienced and successful Professor in Ordinary of Medicine, and particularly of Botany, in this illustrious Academy; also Physician in Extraordinary to Her Royal Highness, the Princess of Orange and Nassau, and Their Royal Highnesses, her children. Piety will not suffer or endure so exceptional a man to depart from our midst uneulogized; in fact, his extraordinary merit bids me trace, at least briefly, the course of this eminent man's life.

The Deceased was born in Mussidan, which is situated in the prosperous diocese of Aquitaine, on the second of February, in the year 1658, of parents distinguished in virtues and ancestry. For his father was Joseph Latané, a very upright man, a Doctor of both Civil and Canon Law, a judge of the said city and of the fifteen neighboring districts.

This high office he held for more than thirty years, so commendably and so uprightly that when the president of the council of Perigueux (a most bitter enemy of the said Joseph Latané, because of the true Religion) was sent to examine his acts carefully, after a minute investigation of them all, he had to confess openly that he could find no instance in which the said Joseph had swerved from the path of justice. And for this reason no one in all of France surpassed him in faithful administration of justice. The eminent Deceased's Mother was Anna de Brugière, a woman of exceptional piety, endowed with every virtue. Her father, Isaac de Brugière, known for his wealth and piety, had, besides Anna, four other daughters who afterwards married excellent men; in addition he was the father of two sons, namely, Isaac and Peter, who have both been senators in the supreme council of Languedoc,

which constituted a not unworthy part of the parliament of Toulouse. From the marriage of the Deceased's parents, besides the eminent Deceased, there were born nine children, of both sexes, of whom four died prematurely. Those who reached maturity were quite renowned in their studies, their careers and their marriages. All have since died, except one boy, the youngest, Joseph, who when scarcely grown, was honored with the rank of captain. This high command he always bravely maintained until he was named principal heir in his parents' will. Then, relinquishing his military duties, he returned to his home, where he now enjoys his inheritance. Also, one of the inferior sex survives, Susanna, now a widow, but formerly wife of the noble man Peter Desrivières, who, while he lived, had a high command in the Pretorian troop of light cavalry of the King of France.

As for the eminent Deceased's grandfather, he too was an exceptional man, famous for learning, character, and finally for the standards and ancient virtues of the Reformers. This was Peter Latané, a Minister of the Gospel, formerly a student of this Academy of Franeker, for he signed his name in the register of our Academy in the tenth year of the last century (1610), on the twenty-third day of March. Descended from men of the first rank in the famous city of Nérac, for about seven years he diligently attended most of the Academies in Europe. Returning to France and about to revisit his ancestral home, he was promoted to the pastorship of Bria; then to the church of Moncaret on the river Dordogne; then he was called to the church in Mussidan. From this last church he would not permit himself to be removed, but there performed his sacred duties for thirty-eight years. His wife, who was the paternal grandmother of the eminent Deceased, was Susanna de Barrau whose father was Sieur de Fournir, of titled family, who held the rank of Count, a position marked with dignity and wealth. This Susanna, though eagerly sought in marriage by many other men of higher station, happily and gladly preferred Peter Latané. Such, then, was the felicitous lineage and famous ancestry of our colleague, the pious Deceased.

He proved himself not unworthy of this lofty birth, but even from his earliest youth strove to emulate the glories of his family. At first, under the guidance of his wise parents, he was taught at home by private tutors, because of the scarcity of Reformed schools. Then he went to Bergerac and other cities to study, and

finally to the ancient and famous Athenaeum of Aquitaine, which is in Bordeaux, where, studying especially under the renowned N. Banduer, he completed the course in the Humanities and Philosophy in the year 1675. These studies being finished, he returned home and took counsel with his good parents concerning the choice of a profession to which he should devote himself entirely. Given the absolute power to choose for himself, he embraced the medical profession, because his brothers were busily engaged in other kinds of study, and because he thought Medicine would be most useful for him in that sad and troubled period. Nor did the outcome deceive him, for, in his exile, Medicine stood him in good stead. Therefore he enrolled in the famous academy of Montpellier, where he spent three years. Besides others, he particularly attended the lectures of the renowned Barbeyracius; but later, going to the Valentine Academy in Dauphiné, he there achieved the degree of Doctor of Medicine on the 23rd of March, 1677. Now, as a doctor of Medicine, he again frequented the society of the eminent Barbeyracius, and frequently visited the sick, great numbers of whom flocked to that place. From this he derived much benefit. But in the year 1679 he went to Paris, that he might not miss the opportunity of seeing and learning the best. There he attended diligently the college of Chemistry and Anatomy, and was constantly present at the discussions of the *Societas Eruditorum* pertaining to philosophy and medical matters, for he took great delight in this. But at the end of a year he suffered an attack of diarrhœa (which often happened to strangers there). To cure himself of this malady, he returned to Aquitaine, where in a short time he was completely restored to health. But a cruel persecution threatened his homeland. Outstanding men were being thrown into prison. For six months his father was not only held as a witness but was even shamefully deprived of his office of judge; although after six months' time he was honorably reinstated. Our colleague, particularly, could not long be safe from these hardships, for even then he had been chosen an Elder of the Church. But he escaped the danger by fleeing with his brother Isaac. Leaving his parents whom he could not, dared not bid farewell, he first journeyed to Paris and thence to Belgium; and at the end of October, 1685, he reached Rotterdam with his brother Isaac, who was a Minister of the Gospel. The latter, however, proceeded to Gueldre where he first pursued his calling at Tiel;

then piously ended his life in the ministry at Heusden. But Peter went to Frisia, and on the 14th of December, now tormented with grief and constant illness, and very weak, he came to Harlingen. But in a short time he demonstrated his very great skill and experience in medicine to the chief men of the country and the Academy. What sort of man he proved himself you may easily surmise from this:—that on the 19th of March, 1689, he was made a Reader in the Faculty of Medicine; on the 28th of May, 1691, Professor in Extraordinary of Medicine; on the 6th of May, 1693, he was made Professor in Ordinary and installed on the 22nd of the next month. On the 18th of February, 1701, he was also offered the Professorship of Botany, with an increase in salary of 400 Carolini. Finally, in the year 1712, on the 28th of November, Her Royal Highness, Princess of Orange and Nassau, appointed the eminent Deceased Physician in Extraordinary to herself and her children, with the most honorable diploma possible, and an additional stipend of 100 Philippici annually. That he might have sweet relaxation from his labors, he married, on the first of April, 1694, a very charming maiden, unusually gifted with every grace of mind and body, by name, Margaret Steindam, the daughter of that eminent man, Abraham Steindam, a Doctor of Theology and Philosophy, and Professor in Ordinary of these faculties in this same Academy. She is now a most desolate widow. From this marriage three daughters were born,—Anna, Catherine and Sara Susanna. Of these, Catherine died when but a child, eight years old. Sara Susanna, a very pious and modest maiden, died two years and eight months ago, being barely twenty-two years old. Her father, the eminent Deceased, felt her loss greatly. Anna alone survives, a woman whom no one surpasses in virtue and love of God. Eleven years ago she was married to that eminent man, a very close colleague, Dominick Balck, Doctor of both Civil and Canon Law, a very famous professor of law in this Academy, and at this time our noble Rector. From this marriage the eminent deceased saw three grandsons, of whom the eldest died when barely two months old. Today two are living,—one of whom, Peter Abraham, named for the Deceased, is five years old; the other, John Cornelius, two years old.

But with what earnestness he devoted himself to his profession, with what extraordinary clarity and ease he taught medicine, with what skill he performed various dissections in the public theater,

finally, with what good judgment and good fortune he always pursued his practice is sufficiently attested by the throngs of citizens and foreigners who flocked to him as to a second Aesculapius. All these the compass of this page does not permit me to rehearse in more detail. Moreover, he was blameless in his life and morals, sincere, agreeable, kind, unassuming, very temperate, welcome and acceptable to all. Five times he held the Rectorship of this Academy, showing the utmost good judgment and fairness,—namely, in the years 1697, 1702, 1707, 1712 and 1717. This has probably happened to no one else since the Academy was founded.

About all these matters my distinguished colleague, Albert William Melchior, Joh. F., renowned professor of Theology and Ecclesiastical History, will speak eloquently and fully.

In conclusion, he enjoyed good health almost to the last years of his life; except that from year to year he seemed to be growing a little weaker. But in November of last year, various serious symptoms took hold of him, principally Dropsy and Nephritis. He suffered extreme pain and torment, which he endured with remarkable patience, till finally he passed away, piously and peacefully, in full hope of eternal life, on the 16th of July, in the middle of the third hour in the morning. Now he enjoys everlasting life and unending bliss. The body remains to be returned to the dust from which it was born. The day of Venus, which is the 26th of July, at the first hour in the afternoon, has been fixed for conducting the funeral. Therefore I urgently ask and invite His Royal Highness, Prince of Orange and Nassau, and all illustrious men in every rank, the eminent professors, esteemed magistrates, Ministers of the Gospel, Doctors and all the citizens of this Academy and this city to be kind enough to perform the last pious duty to the Blessed Deceased, and to listen to the memorial oration.

I gave this out on the 23rd day of July in the year 1726.

Among the letters in my possession written to Lewis Latané by his brother Henry who lived in London, there is one dated October 25, 1726, which refers to this Peter Latané. The writer says he has heard of the death of “notre cousin, Latané, Le Medicin” who has left “une très bonne Reputation” and whose only daughter is well

established. This fixes the relationship, and dates make probable that Henri, the father of Lewis, was a brother of Joseph Latané, the jurist, and a son of the earlier Peter Latané, the Huguenot pastor.

The facts given in this *Programma* show that neither Peter nor his brother Isaac could have been the pastor so harshly treated when attempting to leave France at the time of the Revocation; this sustains the accuracy of Tylor's account of the incident where he names Henri Latané as the imprisoned minister.

With Lewis Latané the scene shifts to England and America although a few items about the members of his family who remained in France appear in the letters he received as the years went by.

THE OLD PARSON

HOW and when Lewis Latané left France we do not know, but in 1691 he was matriculated at Oxford. It is probable that he had come to England in company with an older brother, Henry, for as long as he lived he exchanged letters with this brother who continued to live in London. My reason for thinking Henry the older of the two is that in their correspondence his letters sometimes give advice and have a little tone of responsibility. Some of these letters I shall give later on.

The first clue to the earlier life of Lewis Latané came from his ordination certificates which put him as A. B. of Queen's College, Oxford. In *Alumni Oxoniensis 1500-1714*, published in 1892, I found the following entry:

Latané, Lewis, s Henry, of "Jouins Auguienne", pleb. Queen's Coll., matric, 24 Nov. 1691, aged 19 (subs paup); the place names are doubtful, but may refer to Jouan in Guyenne in France.

When I found myself in Oxford in 1908, I went to Queen's College and asked for an interview with the provost though I had little hope of finding anything more. I was cordially received in the study of Dr. McCay, an old man who had held for many years the position of provost and who was, I found, deeply interested in the history of the college and of the men who had gone forth from its doors. When my mission was made known he said he would be glad to give me any aid in his power and at once led me into the next room

where the walls were lined with old leather-bound volumes. I had expected much red tape and official permission to see volumes taken from a vault, but Dr. McCay only ran his eye along a shelf and took down a volume marked 1691. Turning the pages he soon found the item given above, consisting of the original entry, and the added note on the place names.

Dr. McCay explained that *s* was *son of* and that *subs paup* indicated that the student had duties to perform for what he received, in other words was working his way. He then took down one of a series of volumes in which he had for years been trying to record the after life of alumni of Queen's College, and finding that he had for Lewis Latané a blank page following notes of the entry above given, he asked me for any further facts I had. I had taken the precaution of jotting down in my note-book the dates of Lewis Latané's later life, so I sat down beside him and dictated what I had to give as he wrote into the permanent records of Oxford.

When I said, "Ordained by the Bishop of London", he murmured as if to himself, "Who was Bishop of London then?" I supplied the name of Henry Compton, and he exclaimed, "Oh, Compton was a Queen's College man." When the record was completed I gave my name and address as authority for the statements. Then Dr. McCay and I parted cordially with thanks on both sides, I for his assistance in getting the record, he for my aid in tracing the later life of an alumnus. I need hardly say that my morning at Queen's College was one of the pleasantest experiences of that summer in England.

From the Oxford record three things were gleaned:

the date of Lewis Latané's birth, 1672; his father's name; and his place of birth although, as noted, the spelling made that somewhat doubtful. The first of these was a matter of interest as it had always been supposed that he was older than here indicated and it had even been thought that he might have been a Huguenot pastor before leaving France. This makes it clear that he was only thirteen at the time of the Revocation and that he must have left France with the hosts of Huguenots who after that event sought and found refuge in Protestant England. How he came or with whom we cannot tell but, as I have said, it seems likely that he and his brother Henry were together.

Histories tell us of the fearful persecutions in France at this time, of the difficulties in the way of escape, and of the hairbreadth adventures of those who finally reached friendly ships. The story of Lewis Latané's escape may have been of the same kind, but no echo of it has come down to us. Personal stories like those found in *A Huguenot Family*—a record of the Fontaine and Maury families—and fiction such as *How They Kept the Faith*, though the latter with all its beauty is perhaps too lurid, thrill us by the thought that our ancestors were heart and soul in the same great struggle.

Lewis Latané was ordained by Bishop Henry Compton in St. Paul's Cathedral, London,—to the diaconate September 22, 1700, and to the priesthood October 18, 1700. Both certificates of ordination are in existence. The deacon's is in my possession, but unfortunately the parchment is becoming discolored and neither the date nor the signature can now be deciphered. The priest's

certificate is owned in the Lewis family, who have also his commission, signed by Henry Compton, to preach the Gospel in the colonies.

It is interesting to note that at this time Sir Christopher Wren's great building was in process of erection but far from finished. The choir was the earliest part completed, so that this ordination service must have been held either there or in one of the smaller chapels.⁴

During the colonial period when the English settlements were without bishops their episcopal oversight devolved upon the Bishop of London, and Bishop Compton was especially interested in sending out ministers and establishing parishes. Also he was a friend to the Huguenots, did what he could for them in England, and was instrumental in planting and fostering colonies in the new world. He was one of the promoters of the expedition which took one hundred and ninety-one Huguenot settlers to Virginia with Lewis Latané at their head. Is there not material here to suggest a strong bond between these men, at any rate a personal interest felt by the older man for the young Huguenot who was graduated from his own college?

There is another tradition that is not clear. Lewis Latané's home in Virginia was called Langley and the family always said it was named after the country seat of the Bishop of London, where he had been entertained; but I have been unable to trace the name. In later years the old Latané place was called Langlee and Langlea but there is no doubt that the original name was Langley.

We know a good deal about the circumstances that surrounded Lewis Latané's coming to Virginia, as many

of the contemporary records are still extant. In what follows I shall let these tell the story.

The accounts of a Relief Committee in London in 1700 show how active were the efforts to enlist the Huguenots in emigration. King William himself gave £3000 that year for the transportation of refugees to Virginia. There are charges for printing 5000 "projects", for distribution of them and of maps throughout England, Germany, and Switzerland, and for the expenses of "Mr. Borel, Minister, and horse" for seven or eight months while visiting refugees in England. The voyagers were dispatched as fast as a ship-load could be gathered in London. Four vessels sailed to Virginia that year. The first was the *Mary Anne*, George Hawes, captain; she cleared from London April 9, 1700, and arrived at Hampton July 23, 1700. The second was the *Peter and Anthony*, galley, Captain Perreau, which arrived October 6, 1700. Of the third we know little save the names of a few of her passengers who joined the colony at Manakintown; and the fourth was the *Nassau*, Captain Tragian. She sailed December 8, 1700, and arrived in York River March 5, 1701. It is estimated that these vessels brought about eight hundred souls.⁵

A copy of the Charter-Party of the *Nassau* may be found among the archives of the Virginia Historical Society, and has been printed in their Historical Collections.⁶ As a picture of ocean travel in those days some of it is worth giving here. The contract is:

Between Sir William Phipard, of the Town of Pool, in the county of Dorset, Knight, owner of the Ship called the *Nassau* of Pool, of the burthen of ffive hundred Tuns or thereabouts, now in the River of Thames, of the one part, and Moses Jaquean, Isaac

Bellet, Matthew Perodin, Abraham Perodin, Peter Bouvot, and John Hamilton, all of London, Merchants of the other part,

• • •

As is clear from the context, Moses Jaquean and the others were the representatives of the London Relief Committee. It is agreed:

That by the fifth day of this Instant, month of December, the said ship shall, at the said owner's charge, be fitted and Equipped with all Stores requisite for the voyage hereunder mentioned; and also at the like costs and charges be victualled for carrying the passengers hereunder mentioned to James Towne, in Virginia, with the same sort of provision as those for the ship's company, and that the said ship shall, by the said fifth day of this Instant, December, at the costs and charges of the said Owner, be fitted, and have fitted, and made ready, convenient Lodgings or Cabbins for the said passengers, for two in an appartment, or with hammocks to hold and carry at least 150 in number, and shall stay at or near Blackwall 3 days after the said 5th day of this instant, December, to receive and take in all such french Passengers, with their apparell and household goods, as the said Moses Jaquean . . . , or their assigns, shall please to send on board her, so many as she can conveniently carry, and with them, or as many of them as shall be willing to goe, shall then, as wind and weather permit, saile and make the best of her way directly unto James Towne, in Virginia, to the usuall place of Ships unlading there, and then sett and carry on Shoar all the said passengers with their said goods brought thither, and so end her said employment, the dangers of the seas and Enemyes always excepted; and that the Master of the said Ship shall daily, from the time of the passengers coming on board at Blackwall as aforesaid, and during all their said passage to James Towne aforesaid, allow and give them, the said Passengers, the like or customary daily allowance as is and shall be given and allowed to the Ship's company in Messes, and deliver in the presence of the said master and overseers of the said Passengers every Monday morning weekly, during the said passage, to the said passengers their said full allowance in bread, butter and Cheese for that week, the rest of their provisions being to be distributed amongst them daily, as the Ship's Company shall

be and in the same manner; and that if the said Ship shall put into any Port or place by contrary wind in her said passage, and that any of the said passengers shall be on shoar, then the said Ship shall stay for their returneing on board 24 houres in the whole after the wind shall be fair to saile forward, if so required by the Overseers of the said Passengers, and send the Ship's boats on Shoar to bring them off, after which 4 and 20 hours the Ship to have liberty to proceed; and if any of the said passengers shall be so on shoar, shall not be willing to returne on board, the said master shall protest against them, if so required by the said overseers;
• • •

Then follow the details of the financial agreement. The owners are to be paid £5 per passenger, and £100 for one fourth of the hold of the ship for passengers' baggage and effects. Then follows this special stipulation:

Memorandum.—It is agreed, That, although it is mentioned that the Passengers shall have the same allowance of provisions as the Ship's company, It is the intent and meaning of the s'd parties y't they shall have the allowance as followeth (vizt): to every passenger above the age of 6 yeares, to have 7 pounds of Bread every weeke, and to a mess, 8 passengers in a mess, and to have 2 peeces of Porke, at 2 pounds each peece, 5 days in a weeke, with pease; and 2 days in a weeke to have 2 four pound peeces of Beefe a day and pease, or one four pound peece of Beef with a Pudding with pease; and at any time if it shall happen that they are not willing the Kettle should be boyled, or by bad weather cannot, In such case every passenger shall have 1 pound of cheese every such day; and such children as are under 6 yeares of age to have such allowances in flower, oatmeal, Fruit, Sugar and Butter as the overseers of them shall Judge Convenient.

The original agreement called for a landing at Jamestown. It was evidently the intention to settle the *Nassau's* passengers at Manakintown with the French from the other ships. But the Council of Virginia was learn-

ing by experience that settling the French refugees in colonies to themselves was not wise. The story of Manakin town, with its poverty and sickness and general ill success, is a sad one. Manakin still exists as a small settlement on the James River about twenty miles above Richmond. It was on the very frontier, was difficult to reach, boats not coming beyond the falls, and there was great dissatisfaction. The French refugees found it very different from the lands near the sea for which they had hoped, and the authorities responsible for them, of whom William Byrd was the head, were disappointed in the results of the venture. Apparently the idea was suggested that it would be better for those coming later to be distributed among the other settlers and not to be held together as a French group. Therefore "at a Councill held at his Maj'tie's Royall Colledge of William and Mary, the 25th October 1700," His Excellency and the Honorable Council expressed themselves of opinion that it "will be most for their [the refugees'] advantage and interest to disperse themselves, and do accordingly Order, License and permitt the aforesaid ffrench Refugees to disperse themselves into severall parts of this country that they may thereby the better provide for the future support of themselves and ffamilies."⁷

At a later meeting of the Council, held at "the Hon'ble Mr. Auditor Byrd's", March 9, 1700,⁸ it is ordered

Whereas, severall ffrench Protestant Refugees are lately arrived in York River in the Nassau, Capt. Tragian Comm'r, concerning whom his Excellency hath received no particular intelligence or Commands from his most Sacred Majesty, save only a letter from the Lord Bishop of London concerning one Mr. Latiné, who comes in the Quality of a minister, and one other

letter from Mr. Blaithwayte concerning one John Boyer, a french Gentlemen; and the aforesaid ffrench Refugees making no application nor proposalls to the Government in their owne behalfe, his Excellency and his Majestie's hon'ble Council, commisserating their poor and low condition, and willing as much as in them lies to find meanes for their present support—

Do thereupon Order that such and so many of them as are willing to go and inhabit at the Manakin Towne, where severall ffrench are already settled, may and shall receive relieve from the Contributions given or hereafter to be given towards the support and maintenance of such as shall there Inhabit; and that such and so many of them as are not willing to go thither be Lycenced and permitted to disperse themselves amongst the Inhabitants of this country, to provide for their necessary support untill further order shall be therein taken. And It is further ordered, that a copy of the last Briefe be sent to Capt. Tragian and ye ffrench Minister, to be published amongst them.⁹

This is no doubt the reason why the *Nassau* came into York River instead of to Jamestown as mentioned in the agreement.

The *Nassau* brought one hundred and ninety-one refugees recorded as follows: "ROLLE DES FRANCOIS, SUISSES, GENEVOIS, ALEMANS, ET FLAMANS EMBARQUES DAM LE NAVIRE NEMMÉ LE NASSEAU POUR ALLER A LA VIRGINIE." Most of the party were French, those of other nationalities numbering all told only fifteen. The first names on the roll are: "Mons'r Latané, Ministre, Madame sa femme un Enfan unne Servante."¹⁰

On April 5, 1701, Lewis Latané became minister of South Farnham Parish in Essex County, as is stated in his note-book and in various documents. Whether this had been arranged before he left England or came about because this newly formed parish was awaiting

a minister we do not know. Where he first resided is not certain. We find him later permanently settled at Langley, but again we do not know whether this was a grant or whether all of the estate was purchased. He certainly bought several tracts of land which were parts of a grant that had been made earlier to a James Fullerton. There are with his papers deeds which trace this land back, and finally there is an original parchment grant, dated 1667, bearing the signature of Governor Berkeley. Another patent for land is signed Francis Howard, Lord Effington.¹¹

Lewis Latané may have had means, but if not, he must have prospered in the new land, for a few years later he was able to donate a glebe to the parish and in 1722 he was joint patentee with Bartholomew Yates, John Robinson, Harry Beverley and a number of other prominent men, of 24,000 acres of land on the south side of the Rapid Ann in Spottsylvania county.¹²

Before the year 1692 Rappahannock County extended on both sides of the river of that name and Farnham Parish had the same boundaries; but in that year the county was divided into two new counties, Essex and Richmond, with the river between; and the parish likewise, that year or the following one, was divided into North Farnham and South Farnham. The church of North Farnham Parish in Richmond County is still standing, a fine building which was rescued a few years ago from a state of decay and dilapidation, and which is generally called Old Farnham. The two churches of South Farnham, however, have met a sadder fate, for both were destroyed in the days following the Revolution when the Church of England was in disfavor and

so many of the old churches were deserted. The parish, as I said, was founded in 1692 or 1693 and it is probable that Lewis Latané was the first minister, although no records of this period have survived. There were two churches called Upper Piscataway and Lower Piscataway because they were near the creek of that name. Bishop Meade describes them as substantial brick buildings, one especially having been very imposing. The sites are known and some years ago the vestry of St. John's Church, Tappahannock, placed substantial granite blocks bearing dates and a few facts to mark the place of each. In the grove where the upper church stood near Tappahannock there is now a colored church, but the other site is in the deep woods, to be found only by one who is familiar with the place. I was glad to be taken there in the summer of 1929 and see for myself where the old church had stood. St. John's Church, Tappahannock, and St. Paul's, near Millers, now represent South Farnham Parish, but they are really new organizations, started in the 1840's.

The other parish of Essex, St. Ann's, was more fortunate, for its venerable church, called Vauter's, built before 1731, is still in use and is a pride and pleasure to all who worship there. It was saved in the troubrous times that saw the destruction of the South Farnham churches by the cleverness and spirit of Mrs. Muscoe Garnett, who claimed that it had been built upon the land of her family and so should revert to them if no longer used as a church. She made good her claim and saved the building to be the place of worship for many of her descendants.¹³

Bishop Meade states that the Glebe of South Farn-

ham Parish and the plate, the latter very massive and valuable, were sold and the proceeds made into a fund for the poor of the parish.¹⁴ I have been able to find out nothing about the plate, but the story of the Glebe is interesting. It was in 1803 that the Virginia Legislature passed a bill by which the state took over all glebes, leaving to each church a very small amount of land and using the rest for the benefit of the poor of the parish. In Essex the Glebe, originally the gift of Rev. Lewis Latané, was sold for \$10,000 and with this the Board of Supervisors purchased a Poor House Farm. In the course of time the timber on this place became valuable and some years after the Civil War the farm was sold for \$30,000, which sum was put out at interest and has been successfully reinvested from time to time. Today Essex has no poor-house, but quite in line with modern methods pays small annuities to the needy, the interest on the above-mentioned sum being regularly spent for that purpose.¹⁵

In the colony during all this period there were three authorities that had jurisdiction in Church affairs. First, there was the Vestry, all-powerful in local matters, tending to become really tyrannical and constantly giving trouble to the Governor. Second, there was the Commissary sent out by the Bishop of London and acting as his representative. The colonial Church had to get on as best it could without a bishop and the deficiency was theoretically made up in this way; but the authority of the Commissary was somewhat indefinite and he had to submit many matters to his superior for decision, so that time was lost in slow and endless correspondence with England. Finally there was the

Royal Governor who was very jealous of his prerogative as representative of the Crown, and who had the right of investiture and other holds upon the parish. It was natural that many clashes should occur in this intricate system.

There are many recorded instances in which vestries claimed the right of rejecting a minister who in any way displeased them. No English vestry would have claimed this right, but the Congregationalism in other parts of America spread its influence into the Established Church.¹⁶

Something of this sort happened in South Farnham Parish and it was reported to the Governor and Council by Commissary Blair that the vestry there had suspended their minister and had closed the doors of the church. This brought from the Governor the following letter: ¹⁷

To the Churchwardens and vestry of Southfarnham parish in Essex

Williamsburgh, December: 17th 1716.

Gentlemen

I'm not a little surprised at ye sight of an order of yours; wherein yu take upon yu to suspend from his office, a clergyman, who for near sixteen years has served as yr minister; and yt without assigning any manner of reason for your so doing. I look upon it yt ye British Subjects in these plantations, ought to conform to ye constitution of their mother countrey, in all cases, wherein ye laws of ye several colonies have not otherwise directed; and as no vestry in England ever pretended to set themselves up as judges over their ministers, so I know no law of this country yt has given such an authority to the vestrys here. if a clergyman transgresses agt ye canons of the Church, he is to be tryed before a proper Judicature; and tho in this country there be no Bishops to apply to, yet here is ye substitute of yt Bishop, who is yr Diocesan and who can take cognizance of ye offences of ye clergy: and I cannot be-

lieve there is any vestry here so ignorant, but to know yt ye Governor for ye time being has ye honour to be entrusted with ye power of Collating to all Benefits, and ought in reason to be made acquainted wth ye crime wch unqualifies a clergyman from holding a Benefice of wch he is once legally possessed in case of ye misbehaviour of yr minister yu may be his accusers, but in no case his judges: much less are yu empowered to turn him out without shewing any cause. But yr churchwardens ordering ye church to be shutt up, and thereby taking upon ym to lay ye parish under an interdict, is such an exorbitant act of power, yt even ye Pope of Rome never pretended to a greater: and if yr churchwardens persist in it, they will find themselves involved in greater trouble yn they are aware of.

By ye small number of vestry men present at ye making yr late order and ye dissent of several yt were; I apprehend the turning out mr Latané and wt has followed on it since, to be ye effect of some sudden heat, and therefore am willing to believe yt upon cooler deliberation in a full vestry, yu will think fitt to reverse yt order, and give yr minister the opportunity of a fair Tryal, if yu have any thing to accuse him of, wch is wt every subject ought to have, before he is condemned: But if contrary to my expectations, yu persist in yt unwarantable way yu have begun, I recommend to yr enquiry wt success a vestry, (who took upon ym ye like power) mett wth at Kiquotan. But I hope without obliging me to exert that authority his majesty has entrusted me with, in this case, yu will rather choose to be reconciled to yr minister, wch will be more for ye quiet of yr parish, and much more obliging to

Gent

yr most humble servt
A Spotswood

This was followed by the formal action of the Council, which adopted the following resolution:¹⁸

At a Council held at the Capitol the 23d day of January 1716
Present

The Governor in Council

On reading at this Board a Representation from Mr Commis-
sary Blair setting forth That the Vestry of So Farnham parish in
Essex County have taken upon them to suspend Mr Lewis Latané

their Minister from the Exercise of his Ministerial Office, without any previous Accusation or Conviction of any Crime: And that the said Vestry have also prohibited the performance of Divine Service in the sd Parish by causing the Church Doors to be shutt, and praying the consideration of this Board therein. And the Order of the Vestry for suspending Mr Latane being also read; It is the unanimous opinion of this Board that the said Vestry have no power to turn out their Minister in the manner they have done: And therefore It is ordered that the Church Wardens cause the door of the Church to be opened, and that the said Mr Latane be permitted to exercise his Ministerial Function therein. until he be legally tryed and convicted of such a Crime as renders him unworthy to be continued; for wch there are proper Judicatures to which the said Vestry may apply if they have any thing to charge him with. And it is further Resolved that in case the said Vestry shal refuse to pay their Minister in the mean time his Sallary due by Law, that proper measures be taken for obliging them to do him Justice.

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This seems to have ended the matter, for it was during the next year that John Fontaine, while visiting the Beverley family, recorded in his diary hearing "a very good sermon from M. de Latane"; and Lewis Latané continued in charge of the parish until his death in 1732.

Contemporary light upon this controversy is thrown from another source. The Rev. Hugh Jones, minister of the Church at Jamestown, shortly after his return to England in 1724, published an elaborate description of the colony called *The Present State of Virginia*. It is a valuable and rare book for, although it was reprinted in 1865, that was for private circulation and only two hundred copies were made. The author, after speaking at length of the difficulties between the Governor and certain vestries, and the high handed actions of the lat-

ter, "who erroneously think themselves Masters of their Parson", having cited several cases, goes on:

"And Mr. *Latané*, a Gentleman of Learning and Vertue, and well beloved, was almost ejected, nay was shut out of his Church, only upon account of a small Difference and Dispute with some of his Vestry. The main Allegation they had against him was that they could not understand him, (he having a small Tang of the *French*) tho' they had been hearing him I think upwards of seven Years without any Complaint of that kind till that very Time.

Governor *Spotswood*, to his great Honour be it spoken, always stood up for the Right of Collation, and was hearty in Vindication of the Clergy . . ." ¹⁹

That the reason given by the vestry for their action was a pretext is the view of *W. H. Foote*.²⁰

Too little is known of the amiable and irreproachable man who for thirty-one years preached the faith for which he had been exiled. With many other Huguenots, he believed the form of government of the different Protestant churches should not be a cause of discord among those who held the same doctrinal creed. In his retired parish on the Rappahannock he was undisturbed in his construction of the thirty-nine articles in the Huguenot sense of the doctrines. Without the visitation of a bishop, he used the English liturgy in public worship; and was a useful minister in his day and generation. . . .

There were some in his parish that were not pleased with the doctrines of grace held forth by him from the pulpit; they preferred a kind of preaching that dwelt more on moral principles and duties than on Christian faith. These discontented people wished to have a change of ministry. But what charge could be urged before the proper authority for depriving Mr. *Latané* of his parish? He was of unexceptionable morals, attentive to the duties of his office, evidently well read in theology, and a man of general education; affable and unobtrusive. His opposers objected that they could not understand him; not that his ideas were confused, or badly clothed in words, or that his manner of delivery

was bad; but that he retained the French accent, which was disagreeable to them, and made them lose his ideas; that they could not be edified by his sermons on account of his foreign pronunciation. The matter went to a great length of personal annoyance to the minister; and was finally given up on the receipt of a letter from one in high authority in the State and Church. Mr. Latané, riding near his house, met one of his opponents; and after some conversation, asked him to go in and take some spirit and water. The person assented. Before they parted Mr. Latané observed to him: "When I preach and tell you how to do right, you cannot understand me; but when I ask you to what may lead you to do wrong, you can understand me very well." The difficulty in the way of understanding was in the man's heart.

This anecdote has a strong suggestion of a later period. It is not likely that in 1716 indulging in strong drink would have been considered wrongdoing, especially by a native of France who was also accustomed to the ways of seventeenth century England. However, this is the way it has come down and, even if the story was touched up in accordance with the conscience of a later time, some such passage must have occurred.

In *Historical Collections Relating to the American Colonial Church*, Bishop Perry has brought together many documents bearing upon this period and in them we find several items concerning Lewis Latané. He was present at a gathering of the clergy of the Colony called to meet in Williamsburg on the 29th and 30th of August, 1705. Those were the stormy times of Governor Francis Nicholson and there was a bitter controversy between the governor and Commissary Blair, the representative of the Bishop of London, with accusations hurled back and forth. The clergy apparently took the side of Nicholson and, instigated by him at a private meeting before the convening of the formal one,

prepared a protest addressed to the Commissary bearing twenty-four signatures. The signers called themselves "the far major part of the Clergy of the S'd Colony here present."

The document, most respectful in form and most disrespectful in substance, states first: "that we do not take upon ourselves, to dispute your Reverence's Authority & Jurisdiction over us as Commissary to the Rt. Hon'ble and Rt. Rev'd Father in God, Henry Lord Bishop of London, within this her Majesty's Colony & Dominion of Virginia. But . . ." Next there is reference to Orders of Queen Anne in Council requiring Commissary Blair to clear himself of certain charges, and the paper continues: "Untill which shall be done if we think it more safe & more becoming our character for us of the Clergy, to withdraw & suspend for a season, our usual respects & obedience, We hope this our humble representation & the Scrupulous fear we have of doing any thing, which may expose us to censure or contempt, either here (where your reverence cannot be but sensible under what a general Odium you lye), or at home (where your case seems very doubtful), will receive a favorable interpretation." It ends: "Rev'd Sir, your Reverences most humble & Obedient Servants." Among the twenty-four signatures is that of Lewis Latané.

In continuation of this matter there are explanations and a formal agreement with the same signatures.²¹

At a Convention of the clergy of Virginia, April 8, 1719, again held in Williamsburg, we find Lewis Latané among the twenty-five members present and again there seems to be some distrust of Commissary Blair.²²

In this collection there is a set of questions sent out in 1724 by the Bishop of London to be answered by each minister in the colony, and the answers are recorded for the majority of the parishes. The questions are identical and there is much sameness in the terse answers. I have copied the questionnaire for "Southfarnham in Essex."

How long is it since you went over to the Plantations as a Missionary?

Came here in the year 1700.

Have you had any other Church, before you came to that which you now possess; and if you had, what Church was it, and how long have you been removed?

No other Church but this of which I am now Incumbent.

Have you been duly licensed by the Bishop of London to officiate as a Missionary, in the Government where you now are?

Duly licensed.

How long have you been Inducted into your Living?

Not inducted.

Are you ordinarily resident in the Parish to which you have been inducted?

Always resident in the parish though not inducted.

Of what extent is your parish, and how many Families are there in it?

The length of the parish is 40 miles and the breadth 8, the families may be 200 or thereabouts.

Are there any Infidels, bond or free, within your Parish; and what means are used for their conversion?

The infidels in the parish are slaves; the means for their conversion is divine service, performed at Church every Sunday which few of them attend to.

How oft is Divine Service performed in your Church? And what proportion of the Parishioners attend it?

Divine Service is every Sunday performed at Church which the most part of the parishioners do attend.

How oft is the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper administered? And what is the usual number of communicants?

The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper is administered at least 4

times in the year; the usual number of Communicants is near 50 at each Church.

At what times do you Catechise the Youth of your Parish?

The usual time is the spring of the year, but the remoteness of the parishioners from Church prevents their sending their children to be Catechised.

Are all things duly disposed and provided in the church for the decent and orderly performance of Divine Service?

All things not duly disposed and provided in the Church for the decent and orderly performance of divine Service.

Of what value is your Living in sterling money, and how does it arise?

The value of my living in sterling money is very uncertain, it depending altogether on the price of Tobacco, 16000 of which being my salary established by law.

Have you a House and Glebe? Is your Glebe in Lease, or Let by the Year? Or is it occupied by yourself?

I have a house and glebe, on which I always reside.

Is due care taken to preserve your House in good repair? And at whose expense is it done?

The house is kept in repair by the Parish.

Have you more Cures than one? If you have, what are they? And in what manner served?

No cure but one.

Have you in your Parish any public School for the instruction of Youth? If you have, is it endowed? And who is the Master? *No public School.*

Have you a Parochial Library? If you have, are the Books preserved and kept in good condition? Have you any particular rules and orders for the preserving of them? Are those rules and orders duly observed?

No Parochial Library.

Lewis Latané ²³

May 11, 1724

The statement given here concerning house and glebe is difficult to construe, as the family has always thought that the Parson lived at Langley from a time shortly after his arrival in Virginia. It may be, however, that

at first he resided "on house and glebe" and later on built Langley on the property he had acquired. An entry in his note-book of later date than this report gives an agreement with a carpenter about "ye dwelling house" which supports this idea, although it had been thought to refer to additions to the house. I give this item.

Nov. 24, 1727. On y's day, at Langley, I made ye following agreement with Mr. John Hunt, Carpenter, he is completely to finish ye dwelling house and ye kitchen already begun on ye s'd plantation, by John Dacier, according to ye articles of agreement made between Mr. James Skelton and myself; a buffett, brickwork and plastering being excepted therefrom. he likewise is to erect, build and completely finish a 32 foot clear square dairy, which s'd dairy is to be 10 [?] foot pitch, pigeon roof, and underpinned with 2 foot above ground. [The rest torn, not readable.]

The question about infidels treated so nonchalantly by Parson Latané is the one that has the greatest variety of answers. Several ministers reply that the slaves attend the services and that many negro children are brought for baptism, the masters being surety. Others say that the owners are urged to bring the negro children for baptism and to be catechised and that it is sometimes done.

In this collection there is given also a letter to the Bishop of London, dated May 24, 1734/5, from Commissary Blair in which he writes of vacant parishes and gives the names of four clergymen who have recently died, Lewis Latané being one of them.²⁴

Of Parson Latané's personal life after he had taken charge of South Farnham Parish and had established

himself at Langley little is known. What would we not give for the letters that went to England by every available ship through all the years and were acknowledged by his brother Henry! One incident I have happened upon.

In the *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*²⁵ there occurs mention of Lewis Latané. The fact might be overlooked on account of a distortion of the name, except that a footnote by the editor says that he is evidently the man referred to, though called Ladenin and Landenin.

The article is a translation of a manuscript in the library of Berne, being the journal of a Swiss gentleman, Francis Louis Michel, who came to Virginia in 1701. He was in charge of a company of Swiss and French and returned to Europe a year later after he had settled them at Manakintown. He traveled about through the colony and kept an accurate diary from October, 1701, to December, 1702.

After telling of a long journey alone on which he lost his way and was in trouble because he had no passport, he says: "I remembered that a certain Mr. Ladenin, who upon our arrival visited us on board of ship and spoke with me and the others, was the English minister at the Rabahanak River. I inquired after him and heard with pleasure that he lived only three miles away from there. On Monday I set out to hunt him up." Then follows an account of tramping through the woods and wading through a stream up to his neck until he finally reached "Landenin's dwelling." He was remembered and "Mr. Landenin" was willing to testify that he had come on that ship although the testimony

did not do very much good and the unfortunate experiences of M. Michel continued.

This casual mention of Lewis Latané is interesting in showing that less than a year after his arrival he was at the port to welcome a group of Swiss and French Protestants coming into this country.

The facts that we have about him are largely taken from a note-book in which from 1707 on he recorded business matters and the dates of family events. This book, about nine inches by four, leather-bound, with the remains of a silver clasp, has all these notes in his fine, pointed French handwriting; but unfortunately the paper has crumbled and the margins have so far given way that in many places only half or two thirds of the page remains. For instance, there is a list of his children with dates of birth, but the edge of the page is so broken that the year is gone in almost every case. The first entry is, "Bought this book of C. W. Garin June 16, 1707."

There are extant various deeds and indentures that mention names and places, the wills of Lewis Latané and his widow, Mary Latané, and a most interesting inventory of his personal property filed with his will. These are all in the Clerk's Office of Essex County at Tappahannock, Virginia.

My father, James A. Latané, was always deeply interested in this ancestor and preserved everything available that concerned him. The old papers came into my father's hands in several different ways. When he was a student at the Virginia Theological Seminary at Alexandria, old Bishop Meade was preparing his monumental work *Old Churches and Families of Virginia*

and the young man undertook to get what information he could about South Farnham Parish and its first minister. The old papers had always remained at Langley which was at this time the home of the lady called "Aunt Latané", the widow of his uncle, Thomas Latané, and she gave my father permission to go through them and get the material he wanted. Then Aunt Latané told him that as he was especially interested he could keep the papers he had picked out as of most value. It was thus that some old French letters, the ordination certificates, the note-book, the letter of Governor Spotswood and other papers came into his possession. Those that were lent to Bishop Meade were returned, though in some way one of the ordination certificates and the Commission to Preach the Gospel were given back not to him but to another descendant, Rev. Henry L. Temple, among whose papers they remained. These old documents were packed in a box already called "Mary Deane's work-box," Mary Deane being the Parson's third wife from whom we are descended. They were left by my father at The Meadow in the keeping of his mother, to be taken again by him after her death.

Later on when Langley had been sold and Mrs. Kirk, the granddaughter of Aunt Latané, had moved all her possessions to Lancaster County, old papers, letters, etc., were forgotten and would have been scattered to the winds except for the saving instinct of one of the old house servants, Aunt Polly. To her went old furniture and the cast off accumulations of the house. My father, hearing that she had things of the kind, went to her home and bought literally a sack of papers. Most of them were worthless, old farm records and accounts

and receipts, but sifting brought to light things of interest and value. It was from this same old Polly that my sister Julia in 1898 bought the battered and broken oak desk which, when done over, was pronounced a valuable antique of English make not later than the early eighteenth century. This was evidently, as tradition had held, the desk mentioned in the inventory of the Parson's estate and my father remembered it as the one from which he had taken some of the papers.

Of course, all the accumulations at Langley were owned by that branch of the family which had inherited the place and it was most unfortunate that the interest which these things had for others was not appreciated. They were scattered beyond the possibility of recovery. There was nothing of monetary value, but there were worn pieces of silver—such as a teapot—some pewter and a number of books, and the disappearance of these things was a real grief to my father.

The French letters and some of the other papers are still in Mary Deane's work-box with letters and business documents of her own. It is a hinged wooden box some fifteen by twelve inches and four inches deep, very dilapidated, but showing the remains of elaborate veneering on the lid and small vestiges of a padded silk lining.

The marriages of Lewis Latané have always been a subject of interest. The tradition had been that he was married three times; then someone worked out a theory that he was twice married, his first wife being a widow and that her son by a former marriage was the child who came on the *Nassau*. That, however, was incorrect and the evidence that he was married three times is positive.

Of the first wife who came with him from England we do not know even the name. Of her death there is no mention; we have only the fact that she left one daughter, Charlotte.

The second wife was Phebe, the "Widow Peachey" whose husband, William Peachey, had died shortly before 1700, for the inventory of his estate is dated March 5, 1700. She had a son, Samuel Peachey, whose name appears many times in the old letters. He became a prominent man in his community, and left descendants. He seems to have been on most intimate terms with the Latané family, his half-sisters and the others, and his name has appeared in every generation as a given name even down to my own brother, Samuel Peachy Latané. In the old note-book are these entries:

April ye 12 1710—Payd Coll. Samuel Peachey on ye account of his grandson Sam'l Peachey ye following—Tobacco 430.....

July ye 1st 1710—Payd him Moreover as appeareth by his receipts 2 hghs [torn]

Samuel Peachey debtor to four years Board and Maintenance at ye rate [torn] per annum 4000

This has been interpreted to mean that the boy lived with his paternal grandfather whose name he bore and whose heir he was, but it is not clear.

From records in the court-house of Essex there is every reason to believe that Phebe, the second wife of Lewis Latané, was the daughter of Mrs. Phebe Slaughter, who was the daughter of Toby Smith, Gentleman. Mrs. Slaughter's first husband had been William Hodgekin so we do not know whether her daughter,

the second Mrs. Latané, was by birth Phebe Hodgekin or Phebe Slaughter. Her children will be mentioned further on. She died January 14, 1710/11.

After the note of Phebe's death as above in the notebook, the next entry is this—"June 11, 1716—MD" which must be the date of Lewis Latané's marriage to his third wife, Mary Deane. Among loose papers is this receipt:

Received of Mr. Lewis Latany twenty shillings current money of Virginia, being the Governor's fee for his Marriage Lycense. I say rec'd this 18th July 1716.

Mary Deane outlived her husband, was his executor in connection with Col. William Beverley, her cousin and devoted friend, and seems to have been a person of force and business ability. Letters and papers in that connection will be given later on.

The names of the children of Lewis Latané appear in order upon a page of the old book, but, as I said before, the edge of the paper has crumbled away and with it has gone the year in many cases.

The first entry is:

Charlotte Latané, Dec. ye 28th

Written across the page, at an angle, near her name is 1700. It looks as if it might be given as the year of her birth, but that would mean that she had been born at sea during the voyage to Virginia and I cannot help thinking that if such were the case some tradition to that effect would have come down. It is more probable that

1700 refers to something which is torn away at the top of the page. Then come these entries:

Phebe Latané, September ye
 Susanna Latané, February ye
 Henry Latané, January ye 28
 William Latané, Dec. ye 11,
 Henrietta Latané, December, ye

Here comes in the note of the death of his wife Phebe, January 10, 1710/11, and the date of the marriage to Mary Deane, 1716. Then:

Catherine Latané, Born Sep. 9th, 1717
 Lewis Latané, Born Sep. 4, 1720
 John Latané, Born Oct. 11, 1722
 Maryanne Latané, Born Feb. 26, 1724/5

There is in the old box an indenture which settles beyond question the fact of the three marriages. It is dated 1748 and refers to the will of Lewis Latané, naming several of his grandchildren with the names of their parents. Part of it is as follows:

Lewis Montague of the County of Essex, Planter, Eldest son of and Heir of Abram Montague late of said County of Essex Planter dec'd, by Charlotte his late wife (also deceased) only daughter of said Lewis Latané Clerk, dee'd by his first wife, Susanna Latané of the County of King and Queen, Spinster one of the daughters of the said Lewis Latané, Clerk, dec'd by his second wife, Susanna Jones only daughter and Heir of William Jones of etc. Planter, by Henrietta his late wife (also dee'd) another of the daughters of the said Lewis Latané by his second wife, and his daughter Phebe since deceased without issue . . .

They were short lived. Notice that in 1748 Susanna alone of the six older children was living. A letter from

Col. Beverley after their father's death shows the connection with Samuel Peachey. He writes "Mr. Peachey at our court told me that Phebe and Henrietta Latané wished . . . and that he will do so for his sisters."

The two sons, Henry and William, were sent to England to be educated and, with two other boys from Essex, a Meriwether and a Daingerfield, were evidently at Liverpool under the care of a family named Evered. The indications are that Evered was captain of one of the ships plying between Liverpool and the Rappahannock River. When they went and how long they were in England we do not know, but both boys died of smallpox. I give two queer letters which tell part of the sad tale. As these letters bear the date 1721, the boys must have been between twelve and fifteen years of age.

I have copied these letters exactly with all their vagaries of spelling and punctuation except in one respect. All the way through where *they* is meant the writer has put *the*; this causes such confusion that after working out her meaning I have written *they* where indicated.

To The Rev/d Mr. Lewis Latané
In Rapahanach River in
Virginia Thise

Leverpoole Oct, br 25 1721

Rev,d Sir

I depend on your good temper to Pardon my Rudness in not Answering your obbliging letter sooner; I hope thise will find you all in good Health, which Happiness our little flock you sent us hath wonderfully injoyed only Henry hath been troubled with a quinsey in his throat, but hee hath no complaint of it now. we have had few Doctors bills to pay. wee have now the Small Pox

very Rife Amongst us, even at our doores, but Blessed bee God wee have no resoan yet to complain, though I dayly expect them, they are in the Hands of a good God, and if they bee visited with that shocking Distemper, you may assure yourself they shall want nothing that can be done for them, but it is not in our power to screen them from the Almighty's Hand, but I am in hopes wee shall send them as safe to you as wee Received them. My affections they have much gained upon by there pretty obbliging behaviour, and had I no account to give either to God or man I should be barbarous to use them unkindly being so far from there Relations and Strangers in our Land. I doubt not but iff they live youre Tender Care and Respect for them will bee crowned with Comfort, they are all very good children. William Latane att Present is the best scolar, but they all have so good a jeneous that will Recomend them to bee usfull in there generation and I hope Faithfull servants to there Creator. I am very positive my spouse hath no veiew of Intrest to keep them with us but purely to serve you and for there good, for hee would take no Person as a lodger into our House for three times the prise, but our Age now is very visiouse and unthinking youth soon beguiled . . . [torn] . . . all sorts of wickedness, but whilst they are under our Eye wee will indeavour to keep them safe. William Daingerfield abouts three weeks ago was not well and something broke out of him like the Small Pox and I hope it was them, but he had them so favourable makes me fear they are not over. The bad Carrictor you have had of me by Mr. Goldman I dout not but hath put my Dear Spouses Friends under a consern for his hard fate of an indiferent wife, itt is true there was nothing in mee to Recommend mee to so Happy a lott but since The Good Providence was so kind to mee, what I was wanting in fortune and virtues I will . . . (?) to make up in love and delegence. but it is not quite so bad on my side, as to imbitter my Life to Part with him or give his friends the Pleasure of seeing him in Virgjniany any more, hee is now at London but I thank God hee was very well when I heard last from him I am unsertaine of his stay there but I hope it will not bee long. your sons hath both write to you. Please to give my service to Capt. Daingerfield and Madam Meriwether and let them know there Children are very well but they have write to them. tell Madam Meriwether that her son is a very amorous sparke amongst our pretty little Ladyes and hee is a great Favourate with

them, his play hath been much amongst them, hee is a good Judge in Chusing for both fortune and Beauty, hee makes us very good deversation with his love Passages. make my Humble Service and sencear Respects acceptable to yourself and Madam Latane. I shall be under a great consern when you all take your Darlings from mee. I conclude Worthy Sir

Your obbliged Humble Servant
Eliz. Evered

From the way it is folded and because the following letter has no direction on the outside, I judge that it came as an enclosure in the one dated October 25.

Liverpoole Novem)br 3 1721

Sir

Since my last scribell youre son Henry and Mr. Meriwether hath been seased with the Small Pox. they both broke out near a time, about ye 30 of October. you may depend of itt I will not flatter you but Can Assure you they are very likely to get well throu them, they are not very think but very kindly (?). Henrys great complaint is his old Testemper in his Throat, which the Small Pox makes ann Addition. but the Doctor Assures mee hee sees no danger att all but in a fare way of getting them well over, which I am very thankful to my God for, for most have a very dangerous Pock and they are very Fatell amongst us. my care of them is the same as if they was my own. the wind having been some days out of the way I thought itt proper not to miss this opportunity of giving you this hopefull Satisfaction which will I dout not but bee Pleasing to you. my dear spouse was well when I had his last letter. your sons joynes in there Duty to you Begging your Prayers. with my service to you and Madam Latine from

Your Hum'll Servant to Comand
Eliz Evered

When the poor boys died and how soon the news came we do not know. These letters alone have been preserved with the tradition that both died of smallpox

while at school in England. Hugh Jones, minister of the Church at Jamestown, speaking of education in the colony and the sending of boys to England, says, "Yet more would be sent over, were they not afraid of the Small-Pox which most commonly proves fatal to them."²⁶

One of the letters from his brother Henry who lived in London, dated 1724, speaks of Lewis's misfortune in losing his sons and says that on that account the writer is glad he has never had children. This date is later than the death of these two boys, but Mary Deane's son Lewis, born in 1720, did not live long, so the reference may be to the added sorrow of the death of that child. Notes about him in the old book have the true French ring. "Nov. 1st 1720, This day Philip Brook's wife took home my infant to nurse him and for trouble of nursing him she is to have a hundred . . . [torn] —Tob. pr. month. March 14, 1720/1, This day Judith Hudson hath undertaken to nurse my infant, ye same terms as above written."

Catherine, the first child of Mary Deane, must also have died in infancy. As John, the youngest son, was born in October, 1722, less than a year after the deaths of the two in England, no wonder that he, the only boy left in the family, was not sent abroad. His education was managed nearer home and at one time he was at school at Stratford with the Lees.

There are in the old book some items about church matters. Of course tobacco was the usual currency and almost all sums were paid in that form. There are repeated notes of receipts given Mr. James Rennolds or Mr. Isaac Webb for tobacco which is evidently the Par-

son's salary and entry of amounts of tobacco owing him in arrears of "ye Parish's salary" in 1708 and also from 1710 to 1713. There are notes on loose papers which state clearly that in 1729 his salary was 16,000 pounds of tobacco, which I gather from other sources was the usual stipend of the colonial minister.

Memorandum—March 4 notice given for ye vestry to meet at ye lower Church on ye 12 day of March.

Robert Moss dr. April 1709

To a funeral sermon for his son—£6.0.0.

Mrs. Mary Edmonson Dr.—

To a fun. ser. interr of ye corps and

Registering ye death—£6.3.3.

All payd.

Bought of Mr. Henry Robinson since ye last vestry meeting held at ye upper church, Nov. ye 4, 1709 for ye use of ye glebe forty-seven pds and a half of nails at 7d—Paid in money.

Such charges for funerals seem to have been customary. "Besides the Glebe and Salary, there is 20s for every *Wedding* by *License*, and 5s for every *Wedding* by *Banns*, with 40s for a *Funeral Sermon*, which most of the *middling People* will have." ²⁷

The note-book has also the birth dates of negro babies with their names. Some of the names have a classical flavor that is rather ridiculous, for among thirty names occur Mercury, Dianah, Judith, Sophena and Rephena. But there are also Sambo and Toby, Bess and Sue. In the will also the slaves are mentioned and disposed of by name. In the careful inventory of property submitted by his executors, after listing household linens there is this item: "Some old linnen out of wear fit only for negroes baby cloaths". All of which shows that

“The Old Parson” had fallen in with the ways of the colony and must have acquired African slaves early in his residence.

This inventory of property filed with Lewis Latané’s will has many interesting details. It enumerates household goods, furniture, china, pewter, house linen, noticeably a large number of table napkins, and many utensils the names of which convey no idea to us. A desk is listed with the furniture which must be the one so much prized by my sister, also “13 leather chairs.”

His library consisted of about one hundred and fifty volumes and the titles are all given. This list will be found in the Appendix. The books are generally English but there are some French and a few Greek and Latin titles. We find *Hooker’s Works*, *Donne’s Sermons*, *Pearson on the Creed*, *Burnett’s Sermons*, and works by Erasmus and Peter Martyr. We also find *The Atheist Silenced* and this attractive title, *A Short and Easy Method with Quakers*. The majority of the books are theological in character, but there are volumes of the classics and several that were quite recent and of a lighter kind. We find Plutarch and Locke, *Ye Wars of King Charles XII of Sweeden*, *Tale of a Tub*, and *Ye 2nd Vol. of The Spectator*, the latter two being of course best sellers of the day. There are several medical books and one on the art of surveying.

This seems to me quite a substantial collection of books for that day. Of course one of the Byrds had a library that numbered into the thousands, but that was most unusual and was the hobby of a man of wealth. An inventory of the books of another Huguenot pastor, at Manakintown, lists only forty-nine titles. It is dis-

tressing that all of Parson Latané's books have disappeared.

A few of his possessions have come down to us. There is his watch, a silver one almost spherical in shape, with an inner and an outer case, but so worn and damaged that repairing it is out of the question. This watch is marked "L. Lettany", which would seem to be an attempt to preserve the pronunciation of the name at the expense of the spelling. It is possible, however, that it was purchased for him by someone who knew the name only as spoken and marked it accordingly. At any rate, although the *Louis* was anglicized and always written *Lewis*, this is the only suggestion of an attempt to do the same for the surname. Elsewhere without exception the name is spelled *Latané*, with the accent, the form in which it has come down to us. Another silver watch of the same kind, marked with the name correctly spelled, is in the possession of the Baylor family.

Then there is his seal, the same that was used to make an impression on his will. The coat of arms is clearly cut in agate.²⁸

We have also a small brass box, two inches in diameter, containing a sun-dial and compass combined, which my father said had always been kept with the watch and was supposed to have belonged to the Parson. I recently took this to an instrument dealer and had it examined to see if any date or the name of the maker could be found. Nothing of the kind could be discovered but he said it was a very old and good piece of workmanship, the screw top having a remarkably fine thread and screwing on with wonderful evenness after all these years.

Of the thirteen chairs mentioned in the inventory three remain: a corner chair, sometimes called by antique dealers a writing chair, which is owned by Rev. Thomas D. Lewis; another that belonged to Miss Lucy Lewis; and a side chair that is in my possession. They are simple walnut chairs of the style called Chippendale, though they antedate the true Chippendale, with good simple lines but no ornamental carving. Originally they were covered with leather, but mine has been done over many times in its more than two hundred years of steady use.

Then there is the old oak desk which was rescued from a negro cabin and later put into perfect order. It was a prized possession of my sister, Mrs. Claggett B. Jones, and is now owned by her daughter, Miss Margaret S. Jones. There are also a small silver ladle and a table top owned in the Lewis family.

Lewis Latané's will has been preserved among the records of Essex County:

In the name of God Amen—I Lewis Latané of the parish of Southfarnham in the county of Essex in Virginia Clerk do make this my last Will and Testament hereby revoking all other Wills and Testaments heretofore by me made, my Will is that Whatsoever I am justly indebted to any person be duly paid by my Ex'ors hereafter named

Item, whereas Mrs. Phebe Slator in her Last Will and Testament Disposed of such things to my daughters Charlotte, Phebe and Susanna that was not in her power to give, my will is that none of my said three daughters shall have any of the s'd Legacies given them by Mrs. Phebe Slator, paid them, but if they my s'd daughters or Either of them shall be so refractory as to insist to have any of the said Legacies paid them, then I give to Each of my said Daughters Twelve pence in full of all the Legacies hereafter in this my Will to them given and bequeathed.

Item, My Will and pleasure is that my Ex'ors and trustee hereafter named shall lay out one hundred pounds Sterling in Land to be Equally Divided between my Daughters Charlotte, Phebe, Susanna and Henrietta which said Land so divided I give to my said Daughters and the heirs of their Bodys Lawfully begotten forever

Item, I give and bequeath to my said Daughters the following Slaves [names given of sixteen slaves]

Item, my Will is that my Dearly beloved Wife shall give to my Daughters Charlotte, Phebe, Susanna and Henrietta Each of them a feather Bed such as she shall think fit

Item, I give to my Daughter Susanna besides her equal share of the negroes already mentioned one negro Girl named Lucy of Eight years old to her and her heirs etc.

Item, I give and bequeath to my Daughter Mariann a negro woman called Varina.

Item, I give to my said Daughter Mariann One hundred pounds Sterling when she shall come to the age of twenty-one years and not before and in the mean time to be maintained out of her Brother's Estate.

Item, I lend unto my Dearly beloved Wife all the rest of my Estate both real and personal till she marries again or dies which shall first happen and if she shall Marry again it is my Will and pleasure that she shall be turned out of the possession of all the said Estate, and this to be in full consideration of her Dower, thirds, or Child's part of my said Estate both real and Personal all which said Estate both real and personal I give and bequeath (when my said Dear Wife shall marry again or Depart this Life) to my son John and the heirs of his body lawfully begotten forever and for want of such heirs then all the said Estate to be Equally divided between his surviving sisters, the lands joining to Hutton's range Excepted.

Item [cattle to be divided among the daughters, cattle] at the Glebe, and my Quarter at the River Side

Item, I do hereby nominate, constitute and appoint my dearly Beloved Wife Mary and our son John Ex'ors of this my Last Will and Testament and my friend Col. William Beverley my Trustee to see my Will performed.

Date not given, but probated

"At a Court held for Essex County
the 17th day of April, 1733".

Lewis Latané (Seal)

This will is in some ways a strange document but it shows determination to carry his point in a matter that he considered one of honesty. We should like, however, to know the circumstances of Mrs. Phebe Slaughter's (or Slator's) bequest and why he objected to it. Since Mrs. Phebe Slaughter was the mother of Mrs. Phebe Latané, as I mentioned earlier, and hence the grandmother of two of the daughters mentioned, the complication seems greater, but I have tried in vain to find her will. It is very evident that the daughters were willing to abide by their father's decision, as the indenture quoted earlier shows that they were among his heirs.

Strange as it is, the exact date of Lewis Latané's death is unknown. It was certainly in the year 1732 and the two hundredth anniversary has passed during the preparation of this sketch. There was at Langley a graveyard beside the garden and here, according to tradition, Lewis Latané was buried with others of his family. No stone was placed as a marker, however, and the exact location of his grave has been lost.

OLD LETTERS

THE old letters mentioned earlier are addressed to Lewis Latané by his brother Henry in London and by Ann, the wife of Henry. While the light they throw on Lewis Latané is indirect, the information they give about his family is worth recording. Some of the letters are in French and some in English. The old French is very difficult to make out and only the substance can be given here. Some of the English letters will be given in full. Ann's letters are voluble and enthusiastic; Henry's short, very simple and businesslike. He advises Lewis to give up the cultivation of tobacco, as the fashion for that article must be of short duration, and instead to raise indigo. He and his wife seem to have been very poor and often in financial straits, but there is a reference to an annuity which would provide for their old age. They had no children.

In these letters other members of the family are mentioned,—a stepmother, at one time living in England; and in France two brothers, Jacques, an invalid, and John; also two sisters, Ainée and Vergnes, the latter married and living in Bordeaux. One letter refers to distress about "our younger sister" and something about the Religion which I interpret as meaning her apostasy from the Huguenot faith; this probably means a third sister whose name is not given. A letter of 1722 says, "Our cousin Malide has obtained a benefice in Durham," and this person is referred to repeatedly. Again it is said that "Notre cousine La Rigardeau" has gone to live with Malide. "Notre Belle-mère" is spoken of as

in failing health. A letter of 1726 says that Dr. Sylvester has left their mother a £20 annuity without which she would be poorly off in her old age, as that which has come for so many years from "Comité" is very little. In 1726 there occurs the reference quoted before to the death of "notre cousin, Latané, Le Medecin."

The punctuation of the English letters is queer and the omission of capitals stranger still, but the handwriting is in all cases clear and good. The spelling is remarkably uniform and modern when compared with many other documents of the period. The first letter I give was addressed to Mrs. Mary Latané and was enclosed in one to her husband. The affectionate greetings and messages in these letters went on through the years but the writers never met.

London ye 26th October 1726

Dear Sister,

I have seen with great pleasure Dr. Yates ²⁹ and as he intends to goe on Board tomorrow, hinders me to have ye pleasure to write you at large, as I did intend to doe, I shant faile to doe it by the first opportunity, which I hope will be very soon. My spouse gives her kind Love to you and if she could writ English as she does French, you should receive long epistles from her. I desire ye favour of you to embrasse for me all your family and assure them of my Love, & Believe that I am sincerely

Dear Sister

Your most affectionate Brother

Henry Latane

From Ann Latané there is a long letter dated "Londres 4 octobre 1727", beginning "Monsieur & très cher

frère", but the second sheet is in English and is addressed to the Parson's wife. I give this in full.

Dear sister

I must begin by asking your pardon, for having differed so many years to answer the obligent letter that you was so kind to fevour me with, had it been as well in french as it was in inglisch I should have tired you in reading all my letters, but it is in a tongue that I never writt before now in my life, tho I speak it and read it without any trouble I beg of you dear sister to forgeeve all what . . . which proceeds only from my stupidity in a strange language, for I know my duty and confess that I have transgressed very much. my brother can tell you if he please that there is a vast deal of difference in the spelling. But I find he has not plead my cause to you as well as I did beg of him, therefore I am resolved for the future to speak for myself and to write as well as I can. I dont question but it will make you laugh, no matter, I shall very glad to divert you. The chief business of this great town at present is the preparations for the coronation of our King [George II] & queen which is to be next week with a great deal of splendour. We propose Mr. Latané & I if please God we leave, to be very retired that day, having not curiosity enough to spend 2 or 3 guinnees to sea it. I desire the fevour of you to give my services to Mr. Beverley & my love to all your deal famely been sincerely

dear sister

your most affectionate sister

Ann Latané

London 31st Decem'r 1729

Dear Brother

In my last of the 26th Inst. there was one from my spouse for your self, Cap't Graves has told me since that he would go down very soon, tis with great pleasure that I find by him an opportunity of writing you once more this season, and I hope that my letters will come safe to your hand. there is no alteration in our Health, since our last, and having no news of our Brothers, I cant say anything of them but I hope they are well.

You know Dear Brother that Tobaco is very low here, and in all likelihood will continue so (if not lower), they cant consume in Europe the quantity that comes from your parts, so it behoves you to take some other measures, and to consider with some of your neighbours what you could do for your mutual advantage, I am pretty well assured you can raise severall other things besides Tobaco, that would prove more to your advantage, my spouse Joins with me in our sincere affection to your Dear Spouse and Love to all your dear Family being sincerely Dear Brother your most humble and most affectionate Brother

Henry Latané

To

The Rev. Mr. Lewis Latané
 Minister of South Farnham Parish
 in Essex County upon Rappahanack River
 Care (?) Cap. Malborn

Dear Brother

The 31s octob'r Last I answered your two Letters of the 11th May & 28th July Last. I have received a letter of our Brother, and as they are not molested at present on account of our Religion, I believe they think themselves very safe in that respect For not having the Liberty of a public worship, God in his infinite mercy grant them the things most proper for their future happiness he takes notice that our eldest sister feels the Infirmities of her Age and our sister Vergnes and all her family are well as our Brother John continues in the same condition in respect to his health, he has not been able to go to see our sister this Vintage as he used to do, they are both at Bordeaux, he charges me to assure you and my sister and your family of his sincere Love, and of our eldest Sister's Inclosed is a letter from my Spouse to which I refer, my love to my Sister and all your family and accept the same being sincerely

Dear Brother

Your most obedient & affct, Brother

Henry Latané

London Nov'ber (?) 9, 1730

London Janu'y the 13th, 1730/1

Dear Brother

Being in expectation of news from our brother James, I deferr'd till now to give you news from home, wee are at present impatient to know the fate of Europe whether warr or Peace, everything seems to tend to a Crisis, I wish God grant that it may be for the best. Trade is very precarious here and am afraid everywhere, I make no doubt you are affected by it to which I see no other remedy but patience

My Espouse Joins with me in our Sincere Love to your self sister and family, wishing you health and prosperity which is the sincere prayer of Dear Brother your most humble

& most obed't Brother

Henry Latané

Across the outside of one of the letters from his brother Henry we find this address in the fine handwriting of Lewis Latané:

in Bonds Court in Wallbrook
near Stock Markett
London

A letter dated May 3, 1730/1 tells of a letter from Jacques which had brought the news that their sister Ainée had died December 23, 1730.

MARY DEANE

MRS. MARY LATANÉ (Mary Deane) outlived her husband many years. She was born in 1685, probably in or near Lincoln, England, since a letter refers to relatives in both Lincoln and the nearby town of Beverley. Of her parentage we know nothing, only the fact that she was "cousin to Col. Beverley of Blandfield." In the oft quoted note-book there is some mention of a Thomas Deane whom tradition makes a brother of hers, but we know nothing of him.

Among her papers there is a letter from a friend, Mrs. Anne Walker, which in itself is decidedly quaint and as it refers to various things in the past life of the two I shall give it.

Hampton, ye 23d of July 1731

Madam

It is very gratefull to me to hear by my neighbour Boutwell, that you are yet living in prosperity, and mother of children in this large and good land, far from our native country; this is the second time for many years that I heard from you, but the first I knew how to send to you, or that I was so much remembered yt to hear would be acceptable to you, long time has so worn our acquaintance, tho I have you and your cosins the Beverleys fresh in memory, with esteem and great regard. I should no less value doubtless Mr. Latiney were I so happy to be near so ingenious a clergyman as I hear he is. For my part, prophane lewd ministers, has been a great cause of much trouble to me, and contributed much to the uneasiness of all our family, while your former friend and zealous friend of the Beverleys lived, for he lived and died much prejudiced at the scandalous lives of the clergy, therefore hated all his days to see me and his children go to hear and communicate with them, yet as his children grew up he gave us more

liberty to choose, and was otherwise a most tender both husband and parent.

I have 3 unmarried daughters, one a wife, one a widow, one son 17 years of age viz Geo: and my Eldest is about a month ago a widower, by all whom I have 5 grand sons, and 5 grand daughters.

Our town of Hampton as well as other towns in Virginia is mightyly altered since you were here, so yt if you were to come here it would fall out to you as the story of the Seven Sleepers almost, whose absence some hundred years made them know neither places nor people. I know scarce anybody you would know, but 2 or 3 old people like myself, and I question if you would know me there must be such a difference between 30 odd and 50 odd, especially where there has been a tender constitution and innumerable troubles.

I hear your cosin Mr. Wm. of Beverley Park lives near you, to him my son Jacob writes by this bearer, about land was his father's, my son would act for him here and be his customer if they agree, otherwise its like if he, viz your cosin, stir not in it, it will be lost to him and his. It lyes chiefly convenient to us for the rail timber, which now grows scarce on our land. Please give my service to him, and to Mr. Latiney though unknown, yet esteemed for your sake, and much for his Service and relation in the Church.

We have now in our parish a Sober diligent divine who lives with his wife and children on the glebe just over against the town, where I think De Puis or Depee we called them, lived and we ferried over in your time, we have a new church in the town, and all there dress and live very polite.

As for your parts, I have no notion but of remote desarts something improved, If it be as agreeable to you as this is grown to most Europeans, to hear of it would much delight

your loving friend and
humbel servant

Anne Walker

Of course, the new church was St. John's Church, Hampton, built in 1727. After many vicissitudes and restorations it is now one of the most beautiful of the colonial churches.

It is evident from this letter that Mary Deane had first lived in Norfolk or Hampton upon coming to Virginia. The tradition is that Robert Beverley was her guardian.

This Mrs. Latané was a woman of affairs and she managed ably that part of her husband's property which came to her and her two children. In everything she was aided by her cousin, William Beverley, and there are in her work-box nine or ten letters from him, the earliest bearing date 1733, the latest 1753. All deal with business matters but are most affectionate in their formal way.

This was the Col. William Beverley (1698-1756) who was the patentee of Beverley Manor Estate in Augusta County and who was a very prominent man in the Virginia colony. *The Beverley Papers*, a voluminous record of the family, was published some years ago; and in the *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*³⁰ there have appeared letters and extracts from a diary kept by William Beverley which are very interesting. I shall give a few facts from these sources.

The first of the family in the colony was Robert Beverley who came in 1663 and settled in Middlesex County. His son, Robert Beverley II, was the author of that *History of Virginia* which all these years has served as a quarry from which material has been taken by later history builders. He had large grants in every part of the colony, an estate close to Hampton and Fort Comfort, another near Jamestown, while his legal home was Beverley Park "on the banks of the Mattapony" in King and Queen County. He was one of Governor Spots-

wood's Knights of the Golden Horseshoe and it was at a Beverley place in Essex that many of the gentlemen gathered to set out on their romantic transmontane expedition.

Col. William Beverley was son of the historian and his wife, Ursula Byrd. He married Elizabeth Bland and building a stately home upon his Essex estate called it Blandfield in her honor. It was here that he was living when he was executor for Lewis Latané and the constant adviser of his widow. It was customary in this family for the sons to be sent to England for their education, but whether William had been sent does not appear. Certainly his father and his uncles had been educated in England, and in 1750 we find him going abroad with his son and two other boys, whom he placed at Wakefield Grammar School to be prepared for Trinity College, Cambridge. It is his diary on this trip that is given in the *Virginia Magazine*, and incidentally we find that he sailed from the port of Urbanna.

I shall give several of his letters to Mrs. Latané, the first being written during the settlement of her husband's estate. His signature is a striking one, always the same, the initials W and B intertwined with many flourishes while the rest of the lettering is small.

Dear Madam

I have wrote to William Perry about what you desired and have enclosed a letter for Mr. Henry Latané in his and also about your other affairs but before I send them away I should be glad you would please to let me know whether you received your goods in good order or no. My cousin Rob't Beverley died last Sunday morning of a plurisy, and I am obliged to go up there again next Saturday, so that I cant possibly wait on you so soon as I would

otherwise do. I thank God your little god daughter is very well. My love and service attends you and my two cousins, I am

D'r Mad'm Your most affect'e Cousin and very
humble servant

W. Beverley

Tuesday May 15, 1733

Another letter of the year 1733, after mentioning the sale of four hogsheads of her tobacco at Hobb's Hole and asking what she will please to have done with the rest, ends:

I am with best respects to yr self and my dear little cousins, Dr. Mad'm Your most affectionate, humble servant,

W. Beverley

The next letter refers to the boy, John Latané, who was at school at Stratford sharing the tutor employed by the Lees. The Stratford house with which the world is familiar must have been newly finished at this time, for the original house was burned in 1729 and the present one was built shortly thereafter. Evidently the crossing of the river here mentioned was on a return from Stratford across the Rappahannock, with a stop at Blandfield on the way.

Dear Madam

This comes by your son who came over this morning for ye wind blowed too hard last night for ye boat and 4 oars to venture over with him. Since Johnny is now come from school the less he is kept idle the better & therefore the sooner ye send him to ye office ye better and tho' I go from home on Thursday and shall not return 'till after ye Assembly yet I have ordered Mr. Robinson to

keep him to his writing. Our love and best services attend you and Molly. I am

Dr Madam

Your most affectionate cousin

W. Beverley

Oct. 24, 1738

William Robinson was clerk of Essex County, as is shown in many of the old papers, and the writing referred to was evidently copying in the clerk's office. For a long time this was considered fine training for a young man, since it made him familiar with business papers and legal documents of every kind. In biographies of this and a later time we often find a young man after his formal schooling employed in the clerk's office.

Col. Beverley's letters are usually addressed simply to "Mrs. Mary Latané," being no doubt sent by a messenger, but the following one is directed to "Mrs. Mary Latané in Essex County Virginia" and is written from England during his visit there mentioned above. Beverley, from which it is written, is a town in Yorkshire just over the line from Lincolnshire and is famous for its beautiful minster.

Beverley, Jan'y ye 10th 1750

Dear Cousin

Altho' you among my other friends have not wrote one line to me yet I cannot omit writing to you. We are settled here and I thank God enjoy at present a good state of health.

Our kinswoman Margaret Sawyer is alive though very decrepid, she delights in talking of you, my father and his brothers. your old relations at Lincoln are dead—when I was there, I enquired

of ye Innkeeper after ye woman who wrote to you, but he knew nothing of her.

We all join in our Love to you, with my cousins and Dr. Clement wishing you all ye happiness you desire, I am

Dear Cousin

Your most affectionate, humble servant

W. Beverley

As Mary Latané must have visited this beloved cousin at Blandfield, it is the one house standing today that we can associate with her. Another building is old Vauter's Church in the same region. The date 1731 is moulded into one of the bricks over a door, but there is reason to think that the church is much older and that 1731 is the date of an alteration. If this is the case, Lewis Latané, as well as his wife, must almost certainly have been present at services there.

Mrs. Mary Latané seems to have carried on her exporting of tobacco for many years. I have several bills of lading which are such quaint old documents that I must reproduce one of them. A printed form has names, etc., filled in by pen and these I have italicized.

ML Shipped by the Grace of God, in good Order and Well Conditioned, by *Mrs. Mary Latany* in and upon the good ship called the *Rappahannock*, *John Wilcox* whereof is Master under God for this present voyage. and now riding at Anchor in the *Rappa. River* and by God's grace bound for *London*

THREE HHDS TOBACCO

being marked and numbered as in the Margent; and to be delivered in the like good Order and well Conditioned at the aforesaid Port of *London* (the danger of the Seas only excepted) unto *Micajah Perry Esq.³¹ & Com.* or to *their Assigns*, he or they paying freight for same Goods *Eight Pounds pr Tonn* with Primage and

Average accustomed. In witness whereof Master or Purser of the said Ship have affirmed to 2 Bills of Lading, al of this tenor and date, the one of which 2 Bills being accomplished, the other to stand void, and so God send the good Ship to her desired Port in safety, Amen.

Dated in *Virginia July 1739.*

John Wilcox

In the margin or "margent" we find: "ML No. 1. Impost and Cockett not paid. ML No. 2., No. 3 the same."

This mark ML seems to have been a sort of trademark for it appears on many of her business papers. It is interesting to notice that this mark, or rather MD, the initials of her maiden name used the same way, is what Lewis Latané has in his little book with the date of their marriage.

There are several letters from her agent in Liverpool about receiving her "usual quantity of tobacco" and his sending invoice of sundry goods she had ordered. One such letter dated September 7, 1733, is signed William Evered and says that he is getting old and is giving up the business. Was this the same Evered to whom the boys had been entrusted when sent abroad? The later letters from her agent are signed John Backhouse and one is dated as late as 1750. I give it as a sample.

Liverpoole 30 Jan. 1750

Mrs. Mary Latane

Madam

I am favoured with yours of the 24th of June & should have been glad of your usuall quantity of Tobacco by the Radbourn. How Capt. Ward came to disappoint you I know not. If it was owing to him I hope he will this year take in what quantity you are inclinable to ship and make amends for his past Behavior. I as-

sure you I shall be extremely glad of a continuance of your Consignments & Fond of doing any acceptable Services to our old Correspondents.

You have annexed Invoice of the sundry goods you ordered which hope will arrive safe and please, the amt will leave a small Ballance in my favour which I doubt not you will punctually remit by the Radbourne. What you ship me by her desire may be the best Leaf onely in the sale of which I hope to please and am

Madam

Your very humble Serv

John Backhouse

The following invoice I give in full. It is undated but is headed by the same mark ML. The list of articles ordered from England is interesting and amusing in its variety, from "A Box Iron" to "In the Capt's Care A Leghorn Hatt."

Invoice of Sundries shipt by the Endeavour Capt. Murtland for Virginia on Account of Mrs. Mary Latane

ML N 1.

A TRUSS—8½ yds. German Serge &

Triming for a Suit of Clothes .	3	—	17	—	—
2 pair Callamanco Shoes			7	—	—
4 pair Wom.s Leather Do			10	—	8
2 pairs Men Shoes and 1 pair Pumps			13	—	6
A pair Mens Gloves			2	—	—
2 pair Wom.s collourd Kid			3	—	—
2 pair Do. Cotton			6	—	8
26 yards Irish linen . . a 2-2 .	2	—	16	—	4
25 yards Do. a 1-9 .	2	—	3	—	9
20 yards Do. a 1 . 1 —	1	—	—	—	—
3 yards Humhums . . a 7 . 1 —	1	—	1	—	—
2 yards Cambrick			17	—	6
A pair Mens worsted Hose			3	—	6
A pair fine Thread Do			4	—	6
A doz. Cotton Laces			—	—	7

2 p's Diaper Tape	1 - 8
1 p narrow Do.	- 4
5 m Pins	3 - 6
An Iron Chafing Dish	2 - 6
A Box Iron and 2 sets Heaters . .	7 - 6
2 Box Pad Locks and Staples . .	- 9
2 (?) Shoe Thread	2 - -
4 Bed Cords	4 - -
A Drum Line	1 - 6
6 lb (?) Salt Petre	7 - 6
2 oz Mace 2/3 2 oz Cloves 1/4 . .	3 - 7
2 Groce Corkes	3 - -
3 Loaves single refines Sugar	
2. 24 1/2 lb a 7 1/2	15 - 3 1/2
2 m P Nailes . . . a 1-6 . .	3 - -
2 - 3 Do.	2 - 4
A [word torn] cord and Packing	3 - 6

	17 - 8-9
A CASK—Whiteware	14 - 6
Cash . .	1 - 10

A CRATE—Earthenware and Crate .	
LOOSE A Copper Kettle 25 Gall's	
67 lb a 1 - 4	
In the Capt's Care A Leghorn Hatt	
Customhouse Charges and	
Shipping	
Insurance on 24	
Commission	

The lower corner of the sheet is torn so that we miss the cost of the last items and the final amount.

There are in Lewis Latané's note-book a few entries of later date in a handwriting which I am sure is that of his son John. One of these records the death of Mary Latané in 1765.

LATER INTEREST IN FRANCE

WE KNOW little of Lewis Latané's children and grandchildren personally. The influences about them in colonial Virginia were so predominantly English that, in later generations at least, the tendencies which might have been inherent in their French blood were little in evidence. One incident, however, shows a grandson's intense feeling for France. The following communication to a popular Philadelphia paper³² in 1797 was evidently prepared by William Latané (1750-1811). Sixty-five years had passed since the death of his grandfather, but the strong defense of France and the fiery language indicate something much deeper than political interest. The occasion was the threat of war with France during the administration of President John Adams.

AURORA GENERAL ADVERTISER

Published daily by Benjamin Franklin Bache, No. 112 Market Street, Philadelphia.

Friday, May 26, 1797 (No. 2001)

Communicated for the Aurora

At a general muster of the citizens of Essex County, on the 12th of May, 1797, the propriety of addressing Anthony New Esq. the Representative of this district in Congress, on the subject of the unusual convention of that body was submitted to them by John Daingerfield, Esq.; and the measure being then adopted, the fol-

lowing gentlemen were unanimously chosen as a committee to draft a letter to that gentleman:

WILLIAM LATANÉ
JOHN DAINGERFIELD
JAMES UPSHAW
JAMES JONES
HUMPHREY B. BROOKE
WILLIAM GATEWOOD

The gentlemen met on Monday the fifteenth at Tappahannock (that being the day of holding the quarterly session for said county) and appointed WILLIAM LATANÉ, Esq. their chairman, and JOSEPH J. MONROE their Secretary. The following address being drafted by the committee, and offered to the citizens for their consideration, It was by them unanimously agreed to.

SIR :

We cannot contemplate the present crisis of our national affairs without being sensible of the difficulties with which we are surrounded. Conscious of the importance, which the result of your deliberations will be to us as a people, and on an occasion so portentous to our interest, we should do not justice to our feelings, were we to withhold from your view the impressions of our minds. War at all times and in every situation, must be considered as the heaviest calamity, to which mankind can be exposed; but to America just arising like the Phoenix from the ashes, it must assume unusual horror.

And with whom are we to wage this battle of death? With some tyrant, who sickening at the public felicity, and fearing the influence of its cause upon his oppressed subjects, comes armed for its extermination? No. Is it then with a nation, who in the hour of our travail, came like a missionary from Heaven, broke the chains which had been forged for our hands, and gave us the enjoyment of peace, liberty, and their associate blessings, that we are to enter the lists? With a nation who taught by our luminous example have slain that Hydra despotism, and formed for themselves a government founded upon the equal rights of man? Yes. Every sentiment of the heart, and every thought of the mind, must con-

spire against an act, so pregnant with ingratitude, so repugnant to every policy. In the honest sincerity of our hearts we do declare to you, that we are attached to the French nation, and to the glorious cause in which they have been engaged. We have sympathized with them in all the vicissitudes to which they have been exposed, and now rejoice that, that gallant people are on the eve of attaining those objects, for which they have so gallantly fought, and so profusely bled. We declare to you, Sir, that we deprecate war with any nation whatever, but more particularly with the French, to whom we are in a great measure indebted, for the blessings we now enjoy.

Let unfeeling monarchs redder the earth with human blood: let them gall their subjects with the pressure of taxation; but let us, plain unaspiring Republicans under the auspices of a kind Providence, enjoy in peace and tranquility the fruits of our honest industry.

Notwithstanding the force of counter current, we beg leave to assure you, that we are grateful to the French nation, for the aid they afforded us in our revolutionary war. Feeling as we do the benign effects of their assistance, we will not examine with a microscopic eye, the insentives which produced it.

We will esteem the agent from whose hands we have derived good, let the motives which actuated him, be what they may. Under such impressions it is not to be expected, that we can readily consent to be incautiously plunged into war with France our friend and ally. From whatever cause we may have incurred the displeasure of France, we lament that that displeasure should exist, and we trust that Congress in their wisdom, will adopt such measures, as effectually to remove it. Let us hold out to our sister Republic, the emblem of Peace, as we did to her enemy on a similar occasion. Let us negotiate on fair and honest grounds, consoling ourselves with the hope that as it is to her interest, so it will be her wish to restore that harmony, which formerly existed between us. If all our efforts should prove unavailing—if regardless of the solemn ties which unite us as *Republicans and allies* they should reject all our just and equitable overtures, we shall make the last awful appeal, with the firmness of *men* sensible of injury and alive to honor.

(Signed) WILLIAM LATANÉ Chairman

Attest. JOSEPH J. JONES Sec'ry

There is a much more recent tie between the Latané family and France. In 1926, John H. Latané, who was at that time head of the history department of the Johns Hopkins University, was honored by the French government in being made Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. It was stated in some newspapers at the time, and was rather taken for granted, that this decoration was for war work, but that was incorrect and the reason for the award was quite different.

Dr. Latané was intensely interested during the years following the World War in the discussion of Reparations and War Debts and he frankly advocated wiping out of the debts as the surest way of promoting peace and bringing prosperity to the stricken countries of Europe, and hence to the world. As a teacher of American history and a writer upon the same subject, he had given special study to the diplomacy of the United States and was familiar with the correspondence between this government and the European powers during the Revolutionary period. He regretted some popular delusions about such matters, and by speaking and writing strove unremittingly to bring about a better understanding of the questions involved. Incidentally he brought to light some forgotten facts.

It was constantly said that the United States had paid back to France all the funds received during the Revolutionary struggle. This statement he denied. Senator Borah took up the cudgels to maintain that the French government had been repaid for all aid, and Dr. Latané replied in a pamphlet, *Our Revolutionary Debt to France*. In this, giving authority for every statement, he showed that, besides loans which were repaid,

France had made gifts to the Revolutionary cause, and also other loans which were not repaid and for which payment had never even been requested. His paper apparently ended the discussion of that particular point.

The article found its way to France and into the hands of a member of the Chamber of Deputies. It received much attention, and very soon the announcement came that Dr. Latané would receive the Cross of the Legion of Honor. The presentation was made September 22, 1926, at the French Embassy in Washington, the Chargé d'Affaires, Count de Sartiges, acting in the absence of the French Ambassador.

Thus, two hundred and forty years after Lewis Latané had left France, one of his descendants was honored by the French Republic.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

(A) LIST OF BOOKS OWNED BY LEWIS LATANÉ

This list is taken from the Inventory of the Estate of "the Rev'd Lewis Latané Clk." which was returned and ordered to be recorded at a Court held October 15, 1734, at Tappahannock. The Inventory was copied for me by Frank C. Latané when, as a boy, he was working in the Clerk's Office of Essex County. The record is very difficult to decipher as the writing is peculiar and the capital letters especially are oddly formed. Also the titles are much abbreviated.

FOLIOS

- Donne's Sermons
- Hammond on the new Testament
- Hammond on the Psalms
- Bray on the Catechism
- Harringdon's Sermons, 3 Vol.
- Andrews on the Catechism
- Usher's A Body of Divinity
- Laud's Conference with Fisher
- Barlow's Expo. of St. Paul's Epistle to Timothy
- Watson's Sermons
- Sanderson's Sermons
- Plutarch's lives by North
- Expo. of the 2nd epistle of St. Peter
- Dalton's Justice
- Austine's meditations
- Hall's works
- Smith's sermons
- Hoile, of the Church
- Cambridge Concordance
- Pearson on the Creed
- Hooker's works

Woolfgangue loc. comm. Theol.
 Clavis Scripture
 Peter Martyr's loc. comm [?]
 Malorato novi Testam.

QUARTOS

A french treatise of divinity
 a bible
 Du plesis of the church [Du plosie?]
 Hutton's Merchn. Magazine
 Parene on genesis [or Parens or Darens]
 Parene on St. Mathew
 Parene on Romans
 Mauriceau on woman's diseases
 Bishop of Gloster's Expo. of Ye Catechism
 Fortesins agst Bellarmin [Archbishop Laud against a Jesuit.]
 Burnett's Sermons
 Meige's French & English Dictionary

OCTAVOS & DUODECIMOS

Baily's Sermons, 2 Vol.
 Claude's works, 5 Vol.
 Gre. and Lat. testamt. with notes
 Gailliard agst the Socinians
 Ye wars of Charles the XII King of Sweden [Published
 1731]
 Beverley's hist. of Virg'a 1st Edit.
 Love's art of Surveying
 Sydenham's works
 Hist. of Cold baths
 Ward's Mathem. Guide
 Hemromk's sermons 2 Vol. [?]
 Snell's merchants accounts
 Quincy's dispensatory
 Greek testamt. with English singing psalms and part of ye
 Eng. Com. prayer
 Calvin's works
 Daren's body of divinity [or Paren's]
 Keith's Standard of the Quakers

The offices of baptism etc.
Dassigny's List of the heath. Gods
Lock on Education
Bates on the Existence of God
Dillamont's Christ. Morals 3 Vol.
Logick
Du Moulin's controversies 2 Vol.
Erasmus Colloq.
a descrip. of Ecles. policie
Drusin's de trib. sectis Judae
Bolorn's de vocat Espirati [?]
Heraththus on the Vanity of human life [or Deraththus]
Barclay's works
Carolus & Garisselus's works
Pastoral Letters
Alstedin's Compend. Theol.
Morisine's strategem of war
Playford's music
Ye 3d Vol. of the Turkish Spy
Ye 2d Vol. of the Spectator [1710-1714]
King's . . . ent, of men in ye worship of God
Abridg'mt. of Virginia Laws
Bertram of ye body and blood of Christ
Harvey's Coutlass of phisitians
Sparrow's ration. of Com. prayer
Tale of a Tub
Amotat, on Ecclesiast.
Cotton's Stoics
Sanderson's phys. scienc. Compend.
Sr. Evremont's works
Taint de la devotion
Regale & pontifical
The Atheist Silenced
An address to those of Roman Communion
The rights of Sov'ns in matters of Religion
French Bible
De L'usage des passions
Elis on the XXXIX articles
The Jews Callender 2 Vol.
Cinna, a French tragedy

Greek Grammar
 A Common prayer Book
 An answer to two treat's abt ye Sacraments
 Dorkins concerning catechising
 Two treat. of ye verity and nature of the spirit of man
 The reign of Louis XIII, 3 Vol.
 Sanderson's Obligat. of Conscience
 The Institut. of ye Xian Religion
 An Expo. of St. Paul's Epistles
 Bontlier [or Bonther] on defence of the reformist's confes.
 A Systim of divinity
 The writings of the fathers etc.
 The accomplishments of ye prophicies
 Remark on the french language
 A greek Grammar
 A Latin and French dictionary
 Eustaclius's Phylosophy
 Dalsi [or Jalsi] on the Script.
 Dillamont, of morality

STICHT and UNBOUND

The nonjourors separation from the public assembly's of Ye
 Church by Bennet
 Some thoughts concerning ye reformation
 Two letters relating to ye pulpit
 A short and easy method with ye Quakers
 Hieron's Spiritual tillage
 Hieron's Spiritual Sonship
 Ecclesiastical politie
 Bishop of London's pastoral letter to the inhab. of Virg'a.
 A help to national reform
 Sacerdotal powers
 Tom sweetsented & will Oronaco [about tobacco ?]
 Canons of the Church of England
 The Ceremony Monger
 Paneg. de Louis le grand
 A letter from a minister to a dissenting teacher
 A History of Succession
 A treatiss bet. Bangor & Suave

(B) INDENTURED SERVANTS

In these old papers we stumble upon items that throw sidelights upon the life of the period, and among such are the following references to the much discussed matter of indenture of servants. In the inventory of the property of William Peachey mentioned above, which is dated 1700, after household goods, etc., we find these items. The sums mentioned must be in pounds of tobacco, certainly not pounds Sterling, and yet that puts the valuation very low.

To 1 servant man named Cormack having one year 10 months to serve	1200
To ditto named James Hay 2 1/2 yrs to serve	2000
To ditto orphan boy named Docamiah Dalton—8 yrs	500

Does the last mean eight years to serve or eight years old?

In the following letter from Dublin the case described differs from that of the ordinary indentured servant; it is more like an apprenticeship. The writer, John Fontaine, is the traveller in America who went with Governor Spotswood on his expedition over the mountains, became one of the Knights of the Golden Horseshoe, and left the one authentic account of the adventure,—the account often quoted which has so much to say about drinking the healths of the Royal Family. The story of his visit to Virginia, where a brother had settled, is given in *Memoirs of a Huguenot Family*, and he mentions that while staying with the

Beverleys he heard a very good sermon from a Frenchman, a M. de Latane.³³ This letter several years later follows up the acquaintance then made. The seal it bears shows a beautifully clear coat of arms and it is directed as follows:

To the Rev'd Mr. Delatine

Minister of South ffarnham Parish

upon rapahanock
River in Virginia

these

Dublin Ye 25 Marche 1720.

Mr. Delatine

Sir

This accompanys one Mr. Dalliriens son to Maj. Dalliriens a French gentleman and a particular friend of mine. This son not being willing to follow his . . . and having a desier to go abroad his father Consented that he should bind himself for fower years, that when he arrives to Virginia it may be altogether in your disposition to be placed with some merchant of your acquaintance as you will think will be most to his advantage. Ye master of ye ship hath nothing to demand of him either for passage or victuals Maj Dalliriens having payed Eight pounds Sterling to ye master of ye ship for his passage and accomodation till there. Ye young man is of good family and hath been well Educated he understands lattin writes and sifers and hath been som time with an attorney; Inclosed is his Indernture in order that you may make him over to whom you please. I desier you will offer him to Mr. Robert Beverley pray my humble service to him and his son. Maj. Dalliriens will send his son from time to time fresh things as are necessary for him and if he behaves himself well till he hath served his time will send him two or three hundred pounds to settle him there. Mr. Robinson and I being persuaded that you will do what you can to please him well made him chuse to address his son to you and I desier you will do him what service you can and

help him by a continuation of your good advice & be persuaded that I will imbrace any opportunity to serve you and desier you will command upon all occasions

Your most Humble Serv't

To Com'd Jn: Fontaine

(C) COLONIAL MONEY

This paper, of much later date than Lewis Latané's time, found in the old desk, shows the confusion of the currency and the variety of coins in use before United States money was firmly established. Someone was evidently acting as banker for a group of friends.

A List of Pieces of Gold in the bag.

1st Janr'y 1790.

To 1 (?) Johannes	4 .16 .0
6 Doubleloons	27 . 4
68 half Johannes	163 .14 .
8 Double Guineas	22 . 8
80 Guineas	112 . .
4 Pistoles half	4 .10 .
2 American pieces	9 .
27 half Guineas	18 .18 .

1790

Doct'r Mace Dr. to the Bag

11 January To 4 Guineas

14 " To a Guinea to Henry Robinson

22 January	To Ten Guineas sent by Sam (your letter)
15 Febr'y	To 2p half Joes
Above date	1 American piece
26 Febr'y	Delivered to Mr. James Jones two Guineas
1st March	Sent by Sam 25 Guineas for Col. Young
19 March	To 19 half Joes and 2 Guineas, 45 of which for Mr. Smith Young
27 March	To 10 half Joes and 11 Guineas yourself
15 April	To 8 Double Guineas To 27 Guineas To 14 half Guineas } yourself for Col. Young
April 17	W. Latane Dr. To two half Joes and six half Guineas
June 22	To 6 Doubleloons 1 Johannes and 8 half Joannes to exchange with Mr. F. Brockenbrough for silver 51 .4 .
July 28	To 2 half Guineas
September 25	Delivered to Mr. Theodore Fauntleroy 7 half Joes, 1 Pistole, 1 small hammered piece weighing 18. 8 leaving a Balla. to Mr. Fauntleroy of 4/3 his order was for 18 . 12 . 3
21 Septm'r	W. Latane Dr. 50 1 half Guinea

(D) AN OLD LETTER

The following letter, dated 1733, was addressed to the Vestry of South Farnham Parish after the death of Lewis Latané in 1732. Its being preserved with his papers must have been accidental, but it throws an in-

teresting light upon the condition of the Church in the colonies.

To the Vestry of Southfarnham Parish

Gentlemen:

The destitute situation of our Church; the low pitch to which she is reduced in many parts of this state; will I hope induce you and all lovers of religion to adopt every method towards reinstating her in her former splendor. Mr. Samuel Butler the Bearer of this has had a desire of entering into Holy Orders for some time. It is a rule with the Bishops of our Church that they will admit none into Orders without a title to some vacant Parish. As a friend of Mr. Butler's and at his request I have undertaken to write to you on this subject. Titles formerly gave a man a right to a Parish; but the young man has no wish to impose himself upon you he only wishes for forms sake to have a title from some Parish or other and if required will give you from under his hand that he shall have no claim to your parish unless he is agreeable to you after his return; and if it should so happen that a Clergyman offers for the parish during the interval betwixt his receiving the title and obtaining orders you are at liberty to consult your inclination, on the subject. I hope the Vestry will not hesitate to do an act of Benevolence which may be of the greatest consequence to the young man.

I have the honour to be

Gentlemen your humble servant

James Whitehead

January 23d 1733.

On the other side of this letter from James Whitehead, in an entirely different handwriting, is the following:

I do hereby Certifie that I will not Clame Any right or title to The Parrish of Southfarnham, in the County of Essex in Conse-

quence of Any Certificate that I have Obtained from the Vestry
of said Parrish, towards assisting me to Obtain Holy Orders.
Given under my hand this 4th day of March 1733.

S. Butler

Test

W. Gatewood [Signature not clear]

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NOTES

1. Sedgwick, pp. 100-101; *see also* Willert.
2. Baird, Vol. II, p. 144.
3. Tylor, pp. 139-140.
4. Sinclair, p. 234.
5. R. L. Maury, p. 58.
6. Brock, pp. 38-41. Original in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. Rawlinson MSS, A 271, C 933.
7. Brock, pp. 48-49.
8. Until 1752 dates were written in England according to Old Style and differed by about eleven days from New Style as used on the Continent. There was, however, another feature in the use of this calendar which now causes confusion. In official documents the year was considered to begin on Lady Day, the twenty-fifth of March, and the period between January first and that date was considered to belong to the previous year. Usually this was made clear by writing, for example, February 20, 1713/4, but occasionally only the earlier year was given, so that February 20, 1713, was really in the year 1714. When this occurs the time is often misunderstood. A case in point is that the arrival of Lewis Latané in Virginia is in several places stated to have been in March, 1700, whereas, without the shadow of a doubt, it took place in March, 1701. There is an interesting note upon this confusion of dates in the introduction to Winston Churchill's *Marlborough, His Life and Times*.

9. Brock, pp. 37-38.
10. Brock, pp. 29-34.
11. Among these Fullerton papers there is a lease in which the payment stipulated is an "ear of Indian corn each year on the feast of St. Michael the Archangel."
12. Virginia Land Registry, Book 11, p. 147.
13. Perry, Vol. I, pp. 627-628.
14. Meade, Vol. I, p. 392.
15. The writer is indebted for this statement to James M. Lewis.
16. Hall, Ch. X.
17. Original letter in possession of the writer. Meade, Vol. I, pp. 394-395.
18. Original in possession of the writer. With regard to date, *see* Note 8.
19. Jones, p. 104.
20. Foote, pp. 572-574.
21. Perry, pp. 141-144, 162-163.
22. Perry, pp. 199-210.
23. Perry, pp. 285-286.
24. Perry, p. 357.
25. Va. Mag. Hist. & Biog., Vol. XXIV, pp. 137-138.
26. Jones, p. 45.
27. Jones, p. 72.
28. This seal is in the possession of the writer. The Frontispiece is an enlarged drawing.
29. The Rev. Bartholomew Yates who was at this time rector of Christ Church, Middlesex County, Virginia.
30. Va. Mag. Hist. & Biog., Vol. XXXVI, Nos. 1 & 2, 1928.

31. Beatty, p. 63. "Micajah Perry—that same prominent London merchant, who had had business dealings with his [William Byrd's] father and whose importunities for unpaid debts were to harass him so sorely as he grew older."
32. *Aurora* in the Maryland Historical Society.
33. Ann Maury, p. 266.

GENEALOGY

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THE children of Lewis Latané (I) have already been given, and I take up here only those who left descendants, not attempting to go beyond his grandchildren except in the line which carried the name. The different generations are distinguished by Roman numerals.

Charlotte Latané (II) the oldest daughter, married Abram Montague, Planter, who built Liberty Hall, near Langley, and had one son, Lewis Montague (III) from whom is descended that branch of the Montague family which has had the name Latané as a given name in all the generations. Ex-Governor A. J. Montague is one of this group.

Henrietta Latané (II) seems to have been the only one of the children of Lewis Latané's second marriage to leave descendants. She married William Jones and had a daughter, Susanna Jones (III), who married a Roane and left children.

Mary Anne Latané (II), or Marianne, or Molly (the name is given all three ways), the daughter by his third marriage, became the wife of Dr. John Clements (or Clement) and is mentioned in her mother's will as still living. She left a large family as follows: Dr. Mace Clements (III), from whom were descended a later Mace Clements and Thomas Croxton of Essex; William Latané Clements (III) who married Lucy Smith; Sally Clements (III) who married John Robinson and was the

ancestress of Robinsons of Hanover County, Berkeleys, and Pollards; Pitman Clements (III) who left a son. The old brick house, Mt. Clement, near Tappahannock, now falling to pieces, was the home of this family, having been built by Dr. John Clements in 1750-52.

John Latané (II) (1722-1773), the youngest son, was the only one to carry on the name and he continued to live at Langley. He married Mary Allen and had two sons, Lewis Latané (III) who died in his teens, and William Latané (III) who again was the sole bearer of the name.

William Latané (III) (1750-1811) married Ann Waring, daughter of Col. Francis Waring and his wife Lucy Cocke, and had five sons and five daughters. But of the five sons one died unmarried, and two left daughters only, so that two sons carried on the name. They were Henry Waring Latané (IV) and William Catesby Latané (IV).

The children of William Latané and Ann Waring, still of Langley, follow.

John Latané (IV) (1777-) married Catherine Robinson Waring and had a daughter who was the ancestress of the Fauntleroys of The Mount.

Lucy Latané (IV) (1778-1838) married Robert Payne Waring of Edenetta, and her descendants are the Baylors of Kinloch, and the Warings.

Samuel Peachey Latané (IV) (1779-1794) died unmarried.

Henry Waring Latané (IV) (1782-1860) married Susanna Allen, built The Meadow, lived there and was the ancestor of our branch of the family. His descendants are given more in detail further on.

Mary Latané (IV) (1785-1848) married John Temple and went with him to Parkersburg, now West Virginia, then in the wilds, returning after his death to Langley with her four children. She was always known in the family as "Aunt Temple." Her children were Arthur Temple (V) (1804-) who married Jane E. Richards, lived at Harewood, and left a number of descendants; Lucy Latané Temple (V) (1807-1882) who never married; John Temple (V) (1806-1829) who died while a student at the University of Virginia; and Rev. Henry W. L. Temple (V) (1812-1871) who married Susan Jones and lived at Wayland. He left four sons and three daughters.

Thomas Lewis Latané (IV) (1787-1837) married Mary Berkeley, known as "Aunt Latané", and lived at Langley. His only daughter, Lucy Robinson Latané (V), married Joseph Lewis (V) q. v.; their only child, Josie Lewis (VI), married Dr. William Kirk, was last of the family and died a few years ago.

William Catesby Latané (IV) (1789-1846) married Ann Burwell and lived at Mahockney. They had three sons and three daughters. The oldest daughter, Ann Latané (V), married — Clopton and left two sons and two daughters; Susan Elizabeth Latané (V) married Dr. Thomas Latané (V) q. v. and died young leaving no child; and Mary La-

tané (V) died as a child. Dr. James Henry Latané (V) married Juliet Rouzie and lived at Mablockney. They had four children. Ann E. B. Latané (VI) married Robert L. Ware and had eight sons and one daughter; Janet Roane Latané (VI) married William Campbell and left four daughters and one son; Rev. William Catesby Latané (VI) married Susan Wilson and lived in Westmoreland County, Wakefield being the family home. Their five sons and two daughters follow. John Wilson Latané (VII) married Neva Pace; William Catesby Latané (VII) married Mary S. Lindsay; Dr. Henry Augustin Latané (VII) married Polly Graham; Lawrence Washington Latané (VII) married Frances Eaton; James Latané (VII) married Marchant Flemmer; Janet Rouzie Latané (VII) married Dr. Richard Washington; and Elizabeth W. Latané (VII) married Francis M. Stiff. Mary Susan Latané (VI) married Charles J. Sale and had two daughters and four sons. John Lafayette Latané (V) married Ann Holloway and had no child. William Catesby Latané (V) married Virginia Holloway and had two sons and two daughters, but there is now no descendant bearing the name Latané.

Ann Susanna Latané (IV) (1791-1822) married Warner Lewis of Lewis Level and left three sons. They were Dr. John Lewis (V) of Auburn, King William County, who married Barbara Winston and left two sons and two daughters; Thomas Waring

Lewis (V) who married Ann Ursula (Nancy) Latané (V) q. v., lived at Mansfield, and had twelve children; Joseph Lewis (V) who married Lucy Robinson Latané (V) q. v. of Langley and left one daughter.

Elizabeth Latané (IV) (1794-1827) married John Waring and left five sons, among them John Henry of famous memory. (Probably the vagaries of this strange individual, however, are remembered by only a few of us who were indebted to him in childhood for much excitement, not to say fright.)

Susanna Latané (IV) (1797-1809), the youngest of the family, died as a child.

The Latané Family of The Meadow

Henry Waring Latané (IV) (July 29, 1782-June 29, 1860) married October 18, 1819, Susanna Allen (Feb. 1, 1797-Oct. 1878). They built The Meadow in 1824 and always resided there. Their children follow.

Lewis Latané (V) (Oct. 16, 1820—died in childhood)

John Latané (V) (August 13, 1822—died in childhood)

Thomas Latané, Dr. (V) (September 25, 1824-August 1906)

—m— (1) Susan Elizabeth Latané (V) q. v. (no child)

—m— (2) Ann Haile

Lucy B. Latané (VI) -m- Joseph Ryland (children)

Susan Elizabeth (Lizzie) Latané (VI)

Robert Haile Latané (VI) -m- Clare Wyatt (no child)

Harry Allen Latané (VI) -m- Julia Allen

Henry Allen Latané (VII) -m- Felicité Betts

Dorothy Latané (VII) -m- T. J. Williams

Julia Latané (VII)

Elizabeth Latané (VII) -m- Charles Russell

William Latané (VI) (died while in college)

Blanche Latané (VI)

Lewis Latané (VI) -m- Mary Moncure

Lewis Moncure Latané (VII) -m- Anna B. Totten

Robert H. Latané (VIII)

John Latané (VI) (died as infant) (Lewis (VI) and John (VI) were twins)

-m- (3) Mary Robbins

Thomas B. Latané, Dr. (VI)

Mary Peachy Latané (VI)

Annie Latané (VI) -m- William Bagby (no child)

Ann Ursula (Nancy) Latané (V) (Nov. 5, 1826- Nov. 6, 1876)

-m- Thomas Waring Lewis (V) q. v. They lived at Mansfield

Warner Lewis, Dr. (VI) -m- Mary Temple (VI) (children)

Henry W. L. Lewis (VI)—married three times —one daughter

Ann Susanna (Nannie) Lewis (VI) (unmarried)

Mary Temple Lewis (VI) -m- Philip W. Lewis (VI) (children)

Lucy Catesby Lewis (VI) (unmarried)

Susan Lewis (VI) -m- C. L. Smoot (children)

Joseph Lewis, Rev. (VI) -m- Annie Temple (VI) (children)

William Latané Lewis, Dr. (VI) -m- Margaret Darby (no children)

Katherine R. Lewis (VI) -m- —— Morris (children)

John Latané Lewis, Dr. (VI) -m- (1) Carrie Waters (2) Mary Chichester (children)

Thomas D. Lewis, Rev. (VI) -m- Annie Dix (Barrett) (children)

James M. Lewis (VI) -m- Ellen H. Latané (VI) q. v. (children)

Henry Waring Latané (V) (Oct. 10, 1828-April 11, 1892)

-m- (1871) Martha Harvey Gordon (1837-1919).
They lived at The Meadow.

Henry Gordon Latané (VI) (1872-1899) (unmarried)

Ellen Harvey Latané (VI) -m- James M. Lewis (VI) q. v. (children)

Allen Douglas Latané (VI) -m- Emma Cau-thorn (three daughters)

Frank Christian Latané (VI)

James Allen Latané (V) Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church. (Jan. 15, 1831-Feb. 21, 1902)

-m- (Nov. 7, 1855) Mary Minor Holladay (May 4, 1837-March 10, 1922)

Julia Latané (VI) (1856-1931) -m- Judge Claggett B. Jones (1857-1931)

Claggett B. Jones (VII) (1881-1883)

Margaret Stuart Jones (VII)

Henry Latané Jones (VII) -m- Janet Temple Varn (VIII)

Julia Claggett Jones (VIII and IX)

Janet Temple Jones (VIII and IX)

Mary Temple Jones (died as infant)

Susan Latané (VI) (1858-1929) (unmarried)

Henry Waring Latané (VI) (1859-1890) (unmarried)

Nannie Randolph Latané (VI) -m- Rev. William D. Stevens (1863-1918)

Barnard B. Stevens (VII) (died as infant)

Henry Latané Stevens (VII) -m- Marion Hayden

John Hayden Stevens (VIII)

Peter Fayssoux Stevens (VIII) (died as infant)

Helen Kennedy Stevens (VII)

Marion Marjorie Stevens (VII) -m- Arthur A. Eberly

Nancy Stevens Eberly (VIII)

David Allen Eberly (VIII)

Marjorie Eberly (VIII)

Paul Stevens (VII) -m- Elizabeth Niles

Dorothy Latané Stevens (VIII)

Ann Holladay Stevens (VIII)

Niles Stevens (VIII)

Mary Minor Latané (VI) -m- Rev. Samuel McLanahan (1853-1912)
Allen McLanahan (VII) -m- Katharine O'Neil
Stewart Kennedy McLanahan (VII) -m- Myrtle Elizabeth Kulling
John Davidson McLanahan (VII) -m- Edith McCullough
John Davidson McLanahan (VIII)
Bruce McLanahan (VIII)
Samuel McLanahan, Dr. (VII)
Lucy Temple Latané (VI)
John Holladay Latané (VI) (1869-1932) -m- Elinor Jackson Junkin (Cox)
Elinor Latané (VII) -m- William Truesdale Bissell
John Latané Bissell (VIII)
Marie Truesdale Bissell (VIII)
Augusta Stuart Latané (VI) (1871-1872)
Edith Latané (VI)
Samuel Peachy Latané, Dr. (VI) (1874-1910)
-m- Elizabeth Love (no child)
Lettice Latané (VI) -m- Carroll Mason Sparrow
James Allen Latané (VI) -m- Mary Douglas Dabney
Catherine Ann Latané (VII)
James Allen Latané (VII)
William Latané, Dr. (V) Jan. 16, 1833-June 13, 1864) (unmarried) (Captain C. S. A., killed in battle. His death was the occasion for the poem and picture, *The Burial of Latané*)

Samuel Peachy Latané (V) (August 25, 1835-July
—, 1893)
—m— Margaret (Meggie) Davis (1843-1907)
Helen Waring Latané (VI) —m— Robert Lewis
(children)
Bertha Latané (VI)
Robert Peachy Latané (VI) (1884-1913) (un-
married)
Lewis Latané (V) (May 10, 1838-Oct. 17, 1864)
(unmarried)
John Latané (V) (May 10, 1838-June 21, 1864)
(unmarried) (Lieut. C. S. A., died in Old Capitol
Prison, Washington, D. C.)

GENEALOGICAL NOTES

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